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PART I

Restrictions on the Movement of Food Grains.

No. G. 12920-70—P. P. 134-18-158, DATED 1ST JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 12920-70—P. P. 134-18-158, dated 1st January 1919.

In paragraph 2 of the rules for regulating the transport and sale of certain food grains issued under Notification No. G. 9337—P. P. 134-18-21, dated the 23rd November 1918, it was laid down that no person shall be allowed to transport the food grains mentioned therein from one village, taluk or district to another village, taluk or district, except with the permission to be obtained in writing of the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar when the transport is made from one village to another in the same taluk and of the Deputy Commissioner and the Food Controller when the transport is from one taluk to another in the same district and from one district to another respectively. The Government were, in their Notification No. G. 10205—P. P. 134-18-50, dated the 2nd December 1918, pleased to authorise the Amildar and Deputy Amildar to nominate the village patel or some other responsible person in each village to issue permits for such transport. The object of the rule was to prevent the transport of food grains from surplus areas without restriction and thereby enable Government to take correct census of stocks and commandeer them, if necessary, for the purpose of effecting equitable distribution throughout the State. The restriction was also necessary to effectively stop exports from the State for which there was strong inducement owing to the abnormally high prices prevailing in the bordering villages in British Districts, and the fixed maximum prices notified for the Mysore State.

2. During the past few weeks circumstances have materially altered. In the first place, the agricultural prospects have since recovered to an appreciable extent and there is some improvement in the estimate of harvests of paddy, rice, navane, etc., in most districts. The new crop should be allowed to come freely into the market without restriction provided effective safeguards are taken to prevent exports; secondly, the stock-taking operations are now over and thirdly, Government have also completed their commandeering operations which were necessary at one time to ease the situation in areas suffering from distress owing to serious insufficiency of stock. As a result of all the three causes, prices have already shown signs of decline. It was intended to stop commandeering as early as possible and to extend the policy of leaving the grain trade of the State to the merchants and gradually relaxing all restrictions as explained in the Press Communique issued in No. G. 10926—P. P. 134-18-77, dated the 10th December 1918. Time has now arrived for action on the above lines and Government are now satisfied that the restrictions against transport of the grains within the State may be safely relaxed and they are accordingly pleased to direct that Rule 2 of Government Notification No. G. 9337—P. P. 134-18-21, dated the 23rd November 1918, referred to above, be rescinded and that no restrictions be placed on the movement of food grains by road from one place to another within the State, except in respect of villages situated within ten miles of the British border. In the case of these villages, no person will be allowed to transport from them by road ragi, rice, jola and navane in excess of one palla or paddy in excess of two pallas except with the permission in writing of the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar of the taluk or the sub-taluk as the case may be.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Food Controller in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents, Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.
The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.
The Heads of other Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

No. G. 13439-43—P. P. 29-18-28, DATED 6TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 11775-80—G. M. 129-16-187, dated the 25th February 1915, regarding the direct exchange of certain publications of the State with those of other States.

2. Memo No. 8652, dated 17th December 1918, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, suggesting that copies of the Mysore Quarterly Civil List may in future be forwarded direct to the Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Order No. G. 13439-43—P. P. 29-18-28, dated 6th January 1919.

The direct transmission of the publication referred to above by the Secretariat concerned is sanctioned.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Secretaries to Government.
Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 16019-23—P. P. 66-18-166, DATED 31ST JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. F. C. 37, dated 10th January 1919, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Conference held on the 4th January 1919 between the Central Food Committee and the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, and the Collectors of the Nilgiris and Malabar in the matter regulating the export of food grains from the State to the Madras Presidency and *vice versa*.

Order No. G. 16019-23—P. P. 66-18-166, dated 31st January 1919.

Government are pleased to approve of the arrangements set forth in the annexure to this order, embodying the result of the discussion at the Conference.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, the Food Controller and the Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore are requested to see that these arrangements are strictly adhered to.

3. The Revenue Commissioner is also requested to issue necessary instructions to prohibit the export of food grains from the State by road except to the extent specified in the annexure.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is authorised to correspond direct with the Collector of the Nilgiris regarding the arrangements for the supply of grains to Gudalur.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
Tge Food Controller in Mysore.
The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Kolar Districts.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Annexure to Government Order No. G. 16019-23—P. P. 66-18-166, dated 31st January 1919.

Notes of a Conference held at Bangalore on 4th January 1919, between Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar and other Officers of the Mysore Government and Mr. R. B. Wood, Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, and other Officers of the Madras Government, in connection with the regulation of the export of food grains from Mysore to Madras and *vice versa*:—

1. The undermentioned quantities of ragi and rice should be supplied from Mysore to Gudalur, Nilgris and Wynaad.

1. *Gudalur—40 tons of ragi and 16 tons of rice per week.*—The Mysore Deputy Commissioner will arrange to deliver this quantity at Gundlupet once a week on every Thursday to an Agent authorised by the Collector of the Nilgiris for the Gudalur Taluk. The bill for the grain delivered including cartage to Gundlupet, Depot charges, etc., will be paid by the Agent above referred to. This arrangement will take effect from the 6th February and in the meantime, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, will see that during

January, Gudalur merchants are allowed to buy and transport the grain they require from Mysore. If any reduction in the quantity of grain required by Gudalur is found advisable, at least two weeks' notice should be given to the Amildar, Gundlupet Taluk, on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore. Any correspondence about the details of arrangements necessary may take place directly between the Collector of the Nilgiris and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, stated that the Planters' Association has arranged to find the money for these purchases of grain and to appoint an Agent to the Deputy Tahsildar, Gudalur.

5. *Ootacamund and Coonoor.*—Mysore will supply two thousand bags of ragi (two hundred tons) monthly to Ootacamund and Coonoor by railway, from the Bangalore Government Depot at the Mysore regulated prices plus actual transport and Depot charges, etc. The supply will be made on application of Ootacamund merchants forwarded by the Collector of the Nilgiris to the Food Controller, Bangalore. The Director of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, will send intimation of certificates issued at once to the Collector of the Nilgiris.

If Mysore find that they can increase this allotment of two hundred tons a month, they will advise Madras accordingly.

3. *Malabar Wynaad.*—Until March no export or import of grain with Mysore is required. From 1st April, Wynaad should be allowed to buy fifty tons of ragi monthly from Mysore. The export of rice from Wynaad to Mysore from now to April, will be prohibited, and Wynaad will demand no rice from Mysore from June onwards.

4. The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, has agreed that the merchants who are allowed to buy ragi and rice from Mysore will be obliged to sell the grain at a limited net profit of four annas per railway maund and that steps will be taken by the local British Officers to see that this is enforced.

II. Mysore is further willing to export 1,400 tons of pulses per month to the Madras Presidency during January and February 1919 and will endeavour to continue the arrangement in the succeeding months.

III. The total Mysore exports to Madras Presidency will thus be 1,825 tons per month till 1st April and 1,875 tons after 1st April. In return for this, the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, will pass applications from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, and the Kolar Gold Fields for 1,825 tons of rice every month (1,875 after April 1st) from such centres as he may intimate to the Director of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, and the Kolar Gold Fields authorities from time to time. The certificates passed or issued for rice to Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields should be intimated to the Food Controller, Bangalore, every week. If Mysore increases its supplies of ragi to Ootacamund, a corresponding increase of export of rice to Mysore will be permitted by Madras.

IV. Along the other border districts of Mysore and Madras, the local district officers may arrange between themselves for inter-change of grain by road. But otherwise any traffic in grain by road will be prohibited. At present, Mysore supplies to the Hosur Remount Depot seven cart-loads of ragi a week and expects to get back by road seven cart-loads of rice. If this is not supplied by the local officers, the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, will pass certificates for it. This is equivalent to one railway waggon load a month.

V. Mysore does not find a ready sale for Burma rice and asks Madras to take over as much as possible of her allotment of four thousand tons a month and supply delta rice instead. This request is noted and if, by any means, it is found possible, it may be complied with, but the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, can make no engagement on this point.

VI. The Collectors of the Nilgiris and Malabar should guarantee to take delivery of the quantities agreed upon and referred to above and should give at least a fortnight's notice of any reduction in the quantity required by them.

VII. These arrangements will be in force till the end of March 1919, when the situation will again be reviewed, if necessary.

No. G. 15031-44—P. P. 134-18-215, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ -

Notification No. G. 9337—P. P. 134-18-21, dated 23rd November 1918, issuing rules for regulating the transport and sale of certain food-grains within the State.

2. Government Order No. 12920-70—P. P. 134-18-158, dated 1st January 1919, removing the restrictions on the movement of food-grains by road within the State.

3. Letter No. F. C. 99, dated 3—8th January 1919, from the Revenue Commissioner, suggesting certain modifications of the rules.

Order No. G. 15031-44—P. P. 134-18-215, dated 21st January 1919.

Government are pleased to direct that the rules be modified as follows:—

(*a*) In Rule 1 the figures 25 and 50 shall be substituted for 5 and 10 occurring therein.

(*b*) The first clauses of Rules 5 and 6 shall be omitted.

(*c*) The following words shall be added at the beginning of clause (iii) of Rule 6, *viz.*, " In the case of those dealing with 25 pallas and upwards of rice, ragi or jolam or 50 pallas and upwards of paddy."

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Food Controller in Mysore.
The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Family Wound and Injury Pension.

No. G. 13407-8—Mily. 258-17-8, dated 6th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1301, dated 7th August 1918, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, stating that there is no scale of family pension provided for the rank of Commandant, Imperial Service Transport Corps under para 24 of Appendix L of Mysore Service Regulations and recommending the insertion in the said appendix of Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 as the higher and the lower rates of family pension for the rank of Commandant, Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Order No. G. 13407-8—Mily. 258-17-8, dated 6th January 1919.

It is observed that provision has to be made in the rules not only for the rates of family pension for the rank of Commandant, Imperial Service Transport Corps but also for the rates of wound and injury pensions for the same rank. Government accordingly direct that Rs. 83-1-3, and Rs. 66-2-3, be adopted as the higher and the lower scale of family pension for the Commandant of the Corps, that wound and injury pensions be fixed at Rs. 66-2-3, and Rs. 50, respectively, and that Rs. 166-2-3 be assumed as pay of the appointment for determining the amount of gratuity payable to the Commandant.

This order will have effect from 23rd July 1917.

The necessary addenda and corrigenda will be issued to the Mysore Service Regulations.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller to Government (through the Financial Secretariat.)

Exd.—C. R.

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

No. G. 14454-6—Mily. 200-18-3, dated 15th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read -

The Annual Report on the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal for the year 1917-18, received from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, with his letter No. 3376, dated 3rd October 1918.

Order No. G. 14454-6—Mily. 200-18-3, dated 15th January 1919.

There were on the 1st July 1918, 12 stallions, 126 mares and 103 foals in the farm, as against 9 stallions, 118 mares and 89 foals in the year previous, showing an increase of 3 stallions, 8 mares and 14 foals. The value of the stock on hand is shown as Rs. 76,345 as against Rs. 87,780 in the previous year, but this is evidently a mistake as can be easily seen from the gross under-estimate of 103 foals in stock which according to Statement D is Rs. 771 or about Rs 7 a foal. What has been done is from the total estimated value of the animals, the amount actually realised by the sale of the animals, etc., is deducted and the balance is shown as the value of the stock in hand. This method of calculation is clearly erroneous and does not furnish as pointed out above, a correct estimate of the value of stock The attention of the Chief Commandant is invited to the error and he is requested to see that in future, a correct estimate is given of the value of the animals on hand

2. Fourteen horses bred at the Stud Farm were sold during the year under review at Poona and Bombay for an average price of Rs. 1,754 as against 15 horses sold there in the previous year at an average price of Rs. 1,635.

3. The cost of maintenance of the Farm and the realizations from the sale of foals and mares and farm produce during the year amounted to Rs. 47,816 and Rs. 36,122, respectively, as against Rs. 55,542 and Rs. 49,705 in the previous year. The falling off in the realizations is due mostly to a smaller number of animals, only 19 having been sold during the year as against 50 in the year previous. The expenditure on the Farm is reduced by Rs. 7,626 on the whole and under the heading "Feed and keep of stallions, foals, etc.," it is less by Rs. 11,331 being Rs. 21,742 as against Rs. 33,073 in the previous year. It is hoped that the "Liberty system" which is reported to have proved successful will be rapidly extended and the expenditure on the Farm further reduced.

4. Government are glad to note that the show organised on the Farm was a success and that over 100 brood mares were imported from Dharwar, Ahmednagar and Pandharpur by private individuals and exhibited at the Show.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Disposal of unserviceable Animals.

No. G. 14544-5—Mily. 168-18-6, dated 17th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 5745, dated 16th December 1918, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, recommending that animals cast from any of the units of the Mysore Military Department may either be destroyed or presented to Matts if assured of a good home, when they are not likely to fetch at auction the prices as noted below:—

	Rs.
Horses and ponies	25 each
Baggage Mules and bullocks ..	15 each

Order No. G. 14544-5- Mily. 168-18-6, dated 17th January 1919.

Approved.

C. S BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Leave to non-effectives of Imperial Service Troops treated as Supernumeraries.

No. G. 14268-70—Mily. 37-18-4, dated 25th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 17917-19—Mily. 261-16-8, dated 29th June 1918, directing that the non-effectives of Imperial Service Troops who are treated as supernumeraries under Government Order Nos. G. 12919-20- Mily. 163-14-33, and G. 16016-17—Mily. 215-16-2, dated 30th March and 25th May 1917, respectively, and in whose case the Medical Board is unable to give a final decision as to their fitness for further service or otherwise, be discharged at the end of eighteen months from the date of their arrival at the Depot or discharge from any War Hospital in India whichever is earlier.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2090, dated 30th August 1918, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, proposing the following modifications of the order read above:—

(i) that in cases in which the Medical Board is not convinced of the permanent effects of a wound or injury, the discharge of a non-effective may not be treated as permanent but that he may be granted a temporary pension to be eventually made permanent after five years from date of being struck off duty in the Field and

(ii) that in cases where the non-effective has nearly completed service for higher rate of pension and can get it within a period of six months in addition to the eighteen months allowed under the order of 29th June 1918, the Medical Board may be empowered to recommend the grant of leave to him for an additional period not exceeding six months and that he may during this additional period be allowed half pay.

Order No. G. 14268-70—Mily. 37-18-4, dated 25th January 1919.

The second proposal of the Chief Commandant is sanctioned.

As regards the first proposal, Government consider that the period of eighteen months allowed to the Medical Board for arriving at a final decision is quite ample and that no modification of the order of 29th June 1918 in this respect is called for.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Financial Secretariat.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Plus and Minus Memo.

No. G. 15203-4—Mily. 366-17-7, dated 23rd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 1107-8—Mily. 52-12-9, dated 23rd July 1915, prescribing the submission to the Audit Office by the Military Department of a monthly Plus and Minus Memo and a half-yearly stock balance return of the Military Stores.

Letter No. T. A. D. C. 791, dated 30th April 1918, from the Comptroller recommending that, as his office has been sending to the Chief Commandant, for verification a monthly statement of credits and debits with the opening and closing balances of the equipment account, the monthly plus and minus memo prescribed in the above order may be ordered to be discontinued and that the half-yearly return may be in the form now in use in the Public Works Department and may bear a certificate of verification of stock accompanied by a tabular statement showing particulars of issue as laid down in the order read above.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 4254, dated 6th November 1918, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, agreeing to the proposals made by the Comptroller, and suggesting that the stock ledger will hereafter be maintained in the form noted below.

Date of receipt or issue	From whom received or to whom issued	Receipt No.	Invoice No.	Receipts	Issues	Balance

Order No. G. 15203-4—Mily. 366-17-7, dated 23rd January 1919.

The suggestion of the Comptroller is approved and the instructions issued in para 1 of the Government Order read above are modified as below:—

(1) The monthly plus and minus memo prescribed in that order will be discontinued and replaced by a statement of credits and debits to be sent by the Comptroller to the Chief Commandant for verification in his office and reconciliation of his books with the accounts of the audit office.

(2) The half-yearly return of stock will continue to be submitted as before but in the form now appended. It will, as hitherto, bear a certificate of verification of stock and be accompanied by a tabular statement showing particulars of issues.

The proposal of the Chief Commandant to have the stock ledger written up in the form sent by him is also approved.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops (with the Register of stock account received with his letter No. 4254, dated 6th November 1918).

Fxd.—C. R.

Establishment Pay Bill Forms.

No. G. 13550-610—P. S. 9-18-73, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 464-513—E. A. G. 276, dated 5th August 1918, prescribing the form of certificate to be made in the establishment pay bills under Rule 12 of the Clerkship Rules issued with Government Order No. 172—E. A. G.

2 Para 2 of Government Order No. 1270-1320—E. A. G. 317, dated 7th November 1918, giving instructions to the drawers of salary bills of establishments to affix another certificate stating that no appointments have been made otherwise than under the provisions contained in Government Order No. 1270-1390—E. A. G. 317, dated 7th November 1918.

3. Letter No. E. 2083—G1., dated 4th December 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, suggesting that the two certificates read above may be printed in the forms of salary bills.

Order No. G. 13550-610—P. S. 9-18-73, dated 7th January 1919.

Government approve of the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner and direct that the two certificates be printed on the establishment pay bill forms when such forms are next printed.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Department.

Exd—C.R.

Return of Proofs to the Government Press.

No. G. 14631-90—P. & S. 59-18-2, DATED 18TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Order No. G. 14631-90—P. & S. 59-18-2, dated 18th January 1919.

As instances of undue delay on the part of various offices in returning proofs to the Government Press, have come to the notice of Government, the following instructions are issued to all offices, sending matter for being printed at the Government Press, with a view to minimise the keeping of type matter standing for long or indefinite periods:—

(*a*) No proofs of ordinary jobs should be kept by the department concerned for more than three clear days, or in the case of big ones for more than a fortnight.

(*b*) If the proofs are not returned with "Print order" within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of the proof, the Superintendent may break up the type and utilise it for other works without reference to the Department concerned.

(*c*) Should any Department desire that owing to any special reason the type should be kept standing for a longer time than a fortnight, the special sanction of Government should be obtained.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd.—C. K.

"The Superintendent Government Printing."

No. G. 15210-69—G. P. 11-14-3, DATED 23RD JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. G. 751—G. P. 9-05-1, dated 7th August 1905, from the General and Revenue Secretary, to the Superintendent, Government Press, directing that the designation "Superintendent, Government Press" be used in all official communications.

2. Correspondence ending with letter dated 21st August 1914, from the Superintendent, Government Press, communicating his views regarding the proposal to change his designation to "Superintendent, Government Printing" and of regulating the execution of Government work at Private Presses.

3. Government Order No. G. 12304-7—G. P. 37-17-3, dated 8th March 1918, directing the printing of only the question papers of certain examinations in the Government Press.

4. Government Order No. G. 12555-7—G. P. 37-17-4, dated 13th March 1918, directing the discontinuance of all printing at the Government Press for the Agency, Engineering, Loco. and Traffic Departments of the Railway.

5. Government Order No. G. 12626-8—G. P. 1-17-73, dated 14th March 1918, directing the execution of all urgent and confidential matter only, of the Mysore University, if it can be done without prejudice to Government work.

6. Government Order No. G. 15050-54—G. P. 37-17-12, dated 8th May 1918, approving of the substitution of the words "Mysore Local Service Examinations" for "Lower Secondary Examination" in the Government Order dated the 8th March 1918, and also the inclusion of the question papers of the Examination for the selection of Munsiffs among those mentioned in the Government Order of 8th March 1918.

7. Government Order No. J. 4737-8—Cts. 161-17-5, dated 22nd May 1918, directing that the records in murder appeal cases be printed in private presses and that a sum of Rs. 400 be provided in the Budget every year for the purpose.

8. Government Order No. G. 7683-86—G. P. 37-17-17, dated 26th October 1918, relieving the Government Press of petty items of the Comptroller's office and suggesting the purchase of a Multigraph.

9. Government Order No. Fl. 3134-—G. F. 135-18-2, dated 2nd January 1919, sanctioning the purchase of an electric printer with 2 basic Multigraphs, etc., for the Comptroller's office for the execution of odd jobs.

Order No. G. 15210-69—G. P. 11-14-3, dated 23rd January 1919.

With a view to centralize the printing work done for the Departments of the State Government consider that the Superintendent, Government Press, may, with advantage, be entrusted in future with the control of all the printing work of the State subject to the scrutiny of Government in the General Department.

2. To secure the above object, Government are pleased to alter the designation of the Superintendent, Government Press, to "The Superintendent, Government Printing" to be in keeping with the additional duties entrusted to him.

3. Government direct that, subject to the instructions laid down in the orders 3 to 9 read above, the printing work of all Government offices, with the exception of petty items of work, costing less than Rs. 25 each, be hereafter sent for execution to the Superintendent, Government Printing. Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners may, at their descretion, send such petty items, either to the Government Press or to private presses. If any works sent to the Superintendent cannot be done by the Government Press, he will get them done at a private press, after obtaining Government sanction thereto.

4. When such Government work is estimated to cost Rs. 200 or more, the Superintendent will invite tenders from recognised presses, of which he shall maintain a list and accept the lowest tender, subject to the approval of Government, keeping in view

the ability of the firm tendering to execute the work in proper manner and time. As regards works not tendered for, they will be distributed equally, as far as possible, among the recognised presses and will be paid for at rates not exceeding those which may be fixed by Government in this behalf. Ordinarily, the schedule of rates shall be strictly adhered to, but any case requiring special treatment may be reported for the orders of Government.

5. The provision for printing, in the budget for the several departments and offices, will be omitted in future budgets and the Superintendent given a lumpsum for "Printing done at private presses." The Superintendent is requested to submit early proposals in this respect.

6. Government trust that by these arrangements it will be possible to keep down the rates and to effect a fair distribution of Government printing work amongst the several private Presses. The Superintendent will report at the end of one year as to how the arrangement now sanctioned has worked.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Heads of Departments and Offices.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, (through Financial Secretariat.)
The Editor's Table.

Exd.—C. R.

Allocation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

No. G. 12982-3—Med. 29-18-5, dated 2nd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 11538-9—Med. 29-18-2, dated 14th December 1918, sanctioning the allocation of the officers of the Medical Department in the new grades sanctioned in July 1918.

Order No. G. 12982-3—Med. 29-18-5, dated 2nd January 1919.

In continuation of the above, Government are pleased to approve of the allocation of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons as shown in the annexed statement with effect from 1st January 1918.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Governmnt, through Financial Secretariat.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement showing the allocation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the revised scale.

No.	Name and designation	Present pay	Revised pay
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons (6) 90.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mr. G. L. Ramaswami	80	90
2	,, G. V. Rangaramanujalu	80	90
3	,, S. Peryasawmi Pillay	70	90
4	,, A. Rajagopala Pillay	70	90
5	,, P. Papiah Naidu	60	90
6	,, T. V. Ramakrishna Pillay	60	90
	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons (12) 80.		
1	Mr. Y. Papiah Naidu	60	80
2	,, T. Chenthulathypathy	60	80
3	,, T. Dharmalinga Mudaliar	60	80
4	,, B. V. Narasimiengar	60	80
5	,, M. Lakshmana Rao	60	80
6	,, V. Arivanandam Pillay	60	80
7	,, T. J Manundi Pillay	60	80
8	,, T. V. Lakshman Pillay	60	80
9	,, P. Srinvasa Rao	60	80
10	,, K. Abdul Khoothoos	60	80
11	,, M. Gundappa	60	80
12	,, S. Krishnaswami Iyer	60	80
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, over 20 years service Rs. 70.		
1	Mr. D. K. Narasinga Rao	60	70
2	,, A. M. Muthiah	60	70
3	,, P. S. Ramaswamiengar	60	70
4	,, M. V. Narasimhachar (died on 14th May 1918) ...	60	70
5	,, M. Nanjundiah	60	70
6	Miss. S. Paul	60	70
7	Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar	60	70
8	,, M. C. Venkatachar	60	70
9	,, M. C. Vijayarangam	60	70

No. G. 12982-3—Med. 29-18-5, dated 2nd January 1919.

Statement showing the allocation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the revised scale.—*contd.*

No.	Name and designation	Present pay	Revised pay
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons over 20 years service Rs. 70—concld.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Mr. D. Jaya Rao	60	70
11	,, K. Narayana Iyengar	60	70
12	,, S. V. Subrayar	60	70
13	,, T. Ramachandra Rao	60	70
14	,, P. Rajendram Pillay	60	70
15	,, M. Srinivasa Rao	60	70
16	,, A. S. Ramalinga Mudaliar	60	70
17	,, N. Ganapathy Iyer	60	70
18	,, B. Annappa	60	70
19	,, G. Audiappa	60	70
20	,, C. Ramanujam Pillay	60	70
21	,, J. Chinnaiya	60	70
22	,, B. Srikantiah	60	70
23	,, R. Thirumal Rao	60	70
24	,, Sheik Abdulla	60	70
25	,, V. Govindarajulu Naidu	60	70
26	,, M. Varadiah	60	70
27	,, Mahamed Ali Khaleel	60	70
28	,, V. Krishna Rao	60	70
29	,, H. Krishna Jetty	60	70
30	,, Mohamed Hussain	60	70
31	,, A. Singaravelu Mudaliar	60	70
32	,, D. Chambers	60	70
33	,, B. R. Srinivasiengar	60	70
34	,, B. S. Ramaswami Pillay	60	70
35	,, P. R. Lakshminarayan Iyer	60	70
	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class Rs. 65.		
36	Mr. T. V. Veeraswami Mudaliar	60	65
37	,, Mahamed Musa	60	65
38	,, A. L. Manual	60	65
39	,, C. Basappa Chetty	60	65
40	,, Darashaw Framji	60	65
41	,, C. Vedanayagam	60	65
42	,, T. Sivaprakasam	60	65
43	,, M. Guru Rao	60	65
44	,, D. Peare	60	65
45	,, B. Narayana Rao	60	65
46	,, H. Krishnamurti	60	65
47	,, P. A. Jayarayaseelapille...	60	65
48	,, S. Ramaswami Iyer	60	65
49	,, R. Narasinga Rao	60	65
50	,, B. Balakrishna Rao	60	65
51	,, M. Munisawmi	60	65
52	,, T. Sadasiva Mudaliar	60	65
53	,, T. S. Ambu Pillay	60	65
54	,, M. Gregory	60	65
55	,, A. Masilamony	60	65
56	,, B. Subba Rao	60	65
57	,, H. Gangadhara Rao	60	65
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, II class Rs. 55.		
58	Mr. C. Lakshmaiya	50	55
59	,, V. F. Rodrigues	50	55
60	,, C. Mahamed Sibgathulla	50	55
61	,, P. Govindarajulu Naidu	50	55
62	,, M. J. Thambuswami Pillay	50	55
63	,, T. Sadasiva Pillay	50	55
64	,, T. M. Jagannatham Mudaliar	50	55
65	,, B. A. Rajarathnam Pillay	50	55
66	,, S. R. Padmanabhan	50	55
67	,, D. Nur Singh	50	55
68	,, A. K. Munisawmi Mudaliar	50	55

No. G. 12982-3—MED. 29-18-5, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1919.

Statement showing the allocation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the revised scale—*contd.*

No.	Name and designation	Present pay	Revised pay
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, II class Rs 55—concld.	Rs.	Rs.
69	Mr. M. Narayana Rao	50	55
70	„ N. R. Vedanarayana Pillay	50	55
71	„ T. R. Moses	50	55
72	„ Paul Peter	50	55
73	„ V. T. Kannappa Mudaliar	50	55
74	„ A. Venkataramiah	50	55
75	„ Khaja Mahomed	50	55
76	„ Mahomed Zainulabudin	50	55
77	„ Abdul Khader Sawar	50	55
78	„ K. Abdul Aziz	50	55
79	„ C. Narasimaiya	50	55
80	Mrs. M. Balasundaramma	50	55+15
81	Mr. B. Visvesvaraiya	50	55
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, III class Rs. 45.		
82	Mr. P. S. Chinnaswami Pillay	40	45
83	„ L. P. Joseph	40	45
84	„ T. R. Damodaram	40	45
85	„ T. K. Venkatachar	40	45
86	„ B. S. Nagabhushanam	40	45
87	„ Thomas D'Souza	40	45
88	„ C. Venkata Rao	40	45
89	„ E. C. Wesley	40	45
90	„ V. Arjuna Mudaliar	40	45
91	„ M. R. Nagarathnam Mudaliar	40	45
92	„ S. Lakshmana Rao	40	45
93	„ Sulaiman Khan	40	45
94	„ S. V. Bheema Rao	40	45
95	„ P. Basava Raju	40	45
96	„ Mahomed Abdul Satar	40	45
97	„ T. Mascarenhas	40	45
98	„ U. C. Krishnaswami Mudaliar	40	45
99	„ P. Guruswamiah	40	45
100	„ A. M. Doraswami	40	45
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, IV class Rs. 35.		
101	Mr. D. Appa Rao	30	35
102	„ M. Govindaswami Naidu	30	35
103	„ U. L. Bhat	30	35
104	„ B. G. Krishnaswami	30	35
105	„ T. K. Thaymanvar	30	35
106	„ L. D. Rajarathnam	30	35
107	„ A. D. Balasubrahmaniam	30	35
108	„ M. C. Ramaswami	30	35
109	„ J. M. Babu Rao	30	35
110	„ V. R. S. Charlu	30	35
111	„ J. B. Sinha	30	35
112	„ H. Narayanaiengar	30	35
113	„ N. Krishnaswami	30	35
114	„ S T. Narayanaiya	30	35
115	„ C. S. Narayana Chetty	30	35
116	„ V. R. Manikka Mudaliar	30	35
117	„ K. Rangaswamiengar	30	35
118	„ T. N. Subramanya Iyer	30	35
119	„ K. N. Subbaiya	30	35
120	„ M. Ganesha Rao	30	35
121	„ Y. Ramaswami Naidu	30	35
122	„ C. S. Rangasawmiengar	30	35
123	„ Mahomed Abdul Rahimon	30	35
124	„ M. Krishniengar	30	35
125	„ B. Byatrangappa	30	35
126	„ H. C. Subba Rao	30	35
127	„ M. Viswanatha Iyer	30	35

No. G. 12982-3—MED. 29-18-5, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1919.

Statement showing the allocation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the revised scale.—*concld.*

No.	Name and designation	Present pay	Revised pay
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons. IV class Rs. 35.—concld.	Rs.	Rs.
128	Mr. B. Parthsarthy Iyengar	30	35
129	,, Y. Sankara Rao	30	35
130	,, M. C. Srikanta Pandit	30	35
131	,, S. A. Ramaswami	30	35
132	,, S. Ramachendra Rao	30	35
133	,, M. S. Subramanyam	30	35
134	,, S. Seshachar	30	35
135	,, K. Shamanna	30	35
136	,, D. David	30	35
137	,, D. Gopalakrishna Rao	30	35
138	,, A. Anantha Rao ... - ...	30	35
139	,, A. Vasudeva Rao	30	35
140	,, K. Rama Rao	30	35
141	,, D. Ramachar	30	35
142	,, R. J. Rajarathnam	30	35
143	,, Narasimhannaji, Bannur	30	35
144	,, C. Vadiraja Rao	30	35
145	,, C. Krishnappa	30	35
46	,, M. Venkata Rao	30	35
47	,, S. Narayan Rao	30	35
48	,, K. B. Narayana Rao	30	35
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, List B.		
49	Mr. D. B. Modi	60	65
50	,, A. Janaki Ram	60	65
51	,, M. Poovish	50	55
52	,, B. Vasudeva Rao	50	55
53	,, T. P. Sangameswarier	50	55
54	,, N. Trikumlai	40	45
55	,, K. Ananthiah	40	45
56	Mrs. Amba Bai	40	45+15
57	,, A. C. Murphy	40	45+15
58	Miss M. Jaacquim	40	45
59	Mr. H. Rama Rao	40	45
60	,, M. O. Mahajir	40	45
61	,, J. J. Simon	40	45
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons Temporary.		
162	,, A. Ponnaswami Pillay	60	65
163	,, D. Muniswami Mudaliar	40	45
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons A list, entertained in 1918.		
64	S. Narasimaiya	30	35
165	,, N. Srinivasiengar	30	35
166	,, B. C. Balaji Rao	30	35
167	,, J. Siddappa	30	35
68	Vacant	30	35
169	Vacant	30	35

Report on the working of the Special Hospitals in Mysore for the Calendar year 1917.

No. G. 15166-7—Med. 96-18-3, dated 22nd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read--

Report on the working of the Special Hospitals in Mysore for the calendar year 1917, received with the Senior Surgeon's letter No. Pl. 35-2, dated the 20th September 1918.

Order No. G. 15166-7- Med. 96-18-3, dated 22nd January 1919.

Recorded.

2. The delay of nearly five months in the submission of the Report in spite of the observations made in the reviews of previous years is quite unsatisfactory. Such delays should be carefully guarded against in future.

3. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—The total number of insanes treated during the year was 273, including 75 of the Civil and Military Station, against 300 in 1916. Of those 19 were cured, 30 discharged in an improved condition and one transferred to friends, against 36, 39 and 3, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of cures to the daily average attendance was only 9·56 against 16·68 in 1916.

There were 60 deaths during the year among the inmates of the Asylum and 3 among persons under observation, against 19 and 1 respectively in the previous year. The increase was due to the outbreak of cholera during the latter part of the year under report, in respect of which Government have passed orders in Government Order No. 5600-3—Med. 43-17-34, dated 4th April 1918.

4. *The Leper Asylum.*— There were 68 inmates, including 14 of the Civil and Military Station, in the institution during the year, against 73 during the year previous. Of these, 33 were discharged and 6 died. It is noted that the usual treatment of administering chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally proved effective in healing the "ulcers."

The total cost of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 3,599-10-2 against Rs. 4,052-8-9 in 1916.

5. *Maternity Hospitals.*—The Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet showed an increase both in the number of in-patients (*viz.* 597) against 485 in 1916 and out-door patients (*viz.* 17,349 against 16,258 in 1916) treated during the year, thereby indicating its growing popularity. There was similarly a very large increase in the number of out-door patients in the Bangalore Maternity Hospital as well as in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore, during the year, the number treated in each institution being 15,514 and 10,395 against 13,521 and 9,968 respectively in 1916.

The total cost of the above institutions during the year was as is shown below:—

The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, Rs. 18,401 against 16,654 in 1916.
Do Robertsonpet, Rs. 12,216 against 11,097 in 1916.
The Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore, Rs. 13,702 against 12,930 in 1916.

6. *Isolation Hospital*—The total number of patients treated during the year was 465 against 650 in 1916 and the cost of the institution was Rs. 7,374-12-7, against Rs. 8,565-12-11 in 1916.

7. *The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of in-patients treated during the year which was 1,812 against 1,587 in 1916. The number of out-door patients treated was 15,707 against 14,549 in 1916.

The cost of the institution was Rs. 31,075 against 30,156 in 1916.

No. G. 15166-7—Med. 96-18-3, dated 22nd January 1919.

8. *General.*—The Senior Surgeon inspected the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore and Robertsonpet during the year.

The question of constructing a separate building for the Lunatic Asylum is under consideration. The Senior Surgeon is requested to make separate reference in regard to the construction of quarters for the Resident Medical Staff of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the additional bed accommodation in the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet required on account of the increase in the number of in-patients in the Hospital.

The Government consider that this report may with advantage be discontinued. The Senior Surgeon is requested to include these Special Hospitals in the Medical Department report giving special sections to the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums. The improvement of the Epidemic Diseases and the Isolation Hospitals is now under consideration of Government and separate orders will issue regarding them.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. B.

Travelling Allowance to Witnesses attending Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency.

No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. J. 2571-2620—Cts. 136-17-2, dated 12th January 1918, communicating to Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Registrar, Chief Court, the revised rules issued by the Madras Government, regarding the payment of travelling allowance to complainants and witnesses attending Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency.

2. Endorsement No. 7475, dated 30th October 1918, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, forwarding the proceedings of the Government of Madras, Home Department (Judicial) No. 2126, dated 18th September 1918, issuing certain amendments to the Rules referred to in the Government Order read above.

Order No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

Ordered that the Proceedings of the Madras Government be printed as an annexure to this order and communicated to the Heads of Departments, the Deputy Commissioners and the Registrar of the Chief Court.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court in Mysore.

Exd.—C.R.

Annexure.

Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL).

G. O. No. 2126, dated 18th September 1918.

Rules for the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts.

Issuing certain amendments to the—.

Read the following papers:—

I.

G. O. No. 1105, Judicial dated 10th July 1912.

Abstract.—Promulgating under Section 544, Criminal Procedure Code, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, a rule regarding the payment of the expenses of officials of the Mysore Durbar appearing to give evidence before criminal courts in this Presidency; directing the application of the rule on certain conditions to officials of other Native States; and publishing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* the rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts as amended with reference to these orders.

No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

G. O. No. 2281, Home (Judicial), dated 6th November 1917.

Abstract.—Issuing certain amendments to the rules for the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts by giving certificates of attendance in lieu of travelling and subsistence allowance to Government servants summoned in their official capacity.

II.

Letter—from J. M. Turing, Esq., I. C. S., District Magistrate, Bellary, and Political Agent, Sandur.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated—Bellary, the 14th August 1918.

No.—Ref. M. C. 1338.

With reference to G. O. No. 1105, Judicial, dated 10th July 1912, I have the honor to report for the information of Government that the Sandur Darbar is willing to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the Madras Government for the payment of expenses to official witnesses from the Madras Presidency appearing in the Sandur State Courts and *vice versa*.

Order No. 2126, Home (Judicial), dated 18th September 1918.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

Notification.

With reference to rules 17 and 13 of parts I and II, respectively, of the rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency published at pages 1367 to 1370 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th December 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that officials of the Sandur Darbar appearing as witnesses in their official capacity before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates at which they would be entitled under the regulations of their own Government.

2. The statutory rules for the payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency as revised up to date are printed in the annexure to these proceedings and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True extract.)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C. L.)
All Sessions Judges.
All District Magistrates.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (with C. L.)
The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C. L.)
The Political Agent, Pudukottai.
The Political Agent, Banganapalle.
The Political Agent, Sandur.
The Accountant-General.
The Chief Presidency Magistrate.
The Commissioner of Police.
The General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division (with C. L.)
The Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
The Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
The Government Agent, Godavari.
The Financial Department.
The Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department.
The Public (Political) Department.
The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notifications in paragraphs 1 and 2.

No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

ANNEXURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the City of Madras.

Under Section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending the criminal courts in the City of Madras:—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the expenses of witnesses will be paid on behalf of Government in the following classes of cases, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Cases shown in the second schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable.

(*b*) Cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on under the orders or with the sanction of the Governor in Council or of any public servants acting as such.

(*c*) Where the witness in question has been compelled to attend by a process issued under Section 540 of the Code.

(*d*) Cases in which the court certifies that the attendance of such witness was directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, Europeans, Eurasians and Indians shall be divided into three classes, and the Magistrate before whom they are required to appear, or the Commissioner of Police or in the case of witnesses from the mufassal, the Magistrate of the district from which they come shall fix the class with due regard to the station in life of each individual.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the Magistrate of the district may delegate his powers to any subordinate Magistrate.

3. The following are the maximum rates which may be awarded to the several classes of witnesses, and no expenses in excess of or other than those here provided for shall be allowed:—

Witness	Class	Subsistence allowance	Carriage-hire allowable for days of actual attendance	Travelling expenses, if any, incurred			
				By rail	By a public* motor service	By road otherwise than by public motor service	By sea or canal
Europeans and Eurasians	1st class	5 rupees per day	3 rupees per day	1st class fare	1st class fare	8 annas per mile	Actual expenses of passage
	2nd ,,	3 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	2nd class fare	2nd class fare	6 ,, ,,	
	3rd ,,	1½ ,, ,,	1 rupee ,,	3rd class fare	3rd class fare	4 ,, ,,	
Indians	1st ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 rupees ,,	1st class fare	1st class fare	6 ,, ,,	
	2nd ,,	1 rupee ,,	1 rupee ,,	2nd class fare	2nd class fare	2 ,, ,,	
	3rd ,,	5 annas ,,	Nil	3rd class fare	3rd class fare	2 annas per 10 miles	

* If there are only two classes the first and second class witnesses will be paid the higher class fare and third class witnesses the lower class fare.

4. All disbursements under these rules shall be made by the Commissioner of Police, to whom witnesses coming from the mufassal should report themselves on arrival at Madras.

5. Witnesses resident in the Presidency town will be entitled only to such actual expenses as they may show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that they have been obliged to incur in obedience to the process or order of the courts.

6. Witnesses sent from the mufassal will be furnished with a certificate by the despatching Magistrate showing the class to which they belong, the date of their departure, and the correct distances (if any) to be travelled by road; and unless such certificate is produced before the Commissioner of Police, that officer may disallow all or any of the expenses claimed.

7. Mufassal Magistrates may make reasonable advances to witnesses summoned by the High Court or Presidency Magistrates and requiring such advances to enable them to reach Madras, but shall in every such case note the same on the certificate referred to in Rule 6. The Commissioner of Police should also be advised of such advances, and he will refund the amount to the officer making the advance.

8. Whenever it is practicable for witness to travel by rail or steamer, they shall be allowed no more than the rates prescribed for those modes of conveyance.

9. Subsistence allowance may be paid for the days occupied in travelling to Madras as well as in the return journey. The subsistence allowance at Madras will cease as soon after the conclusion of the inquiry or trial as the means of quitting the town become available.

10. The expenses of witnesses will be paid on production of a certificate signed by the presiding Magistrate or in the case of the High Court by the Clerk of the Crown setting forth the inquiry or trial in which their attendance was required and the days on which they attended.

11. It shall be competent to the Court before which a witness appears to disallow payment of any expenses on behalf of Government if for any cause such Court thinks fit to do so.

12. The Commissioner of Police will disallow the whole or part of the expenses of any witness for the defence whose evidence may not seem to him to have been material, unless he is satisfied that such witness has been brought down to Madras against his will and that no compensation for his expenses has been paid or deposited by the defendant. This power does not extend to the case of a witness who has been examined and certified by the Court of Magistrate to have been material.

13. In applying the foregoing rules to public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable the following additional rules shall be observed:—

(1) When a public servant appears in any case under Rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity that is, evidence of facts within his knowledge as an official, no payment shall be made to him, but the Court will give him a certificate setting forth that he appeared to give evidence of what had come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he had to deal, in his official capacity, the dates on which he appeared and the period for which he was detained, so as to enable him to draw travelling allowance and batta under Article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Exceptions.—(*a*) In cases in which a public servant has to give evidence at a Court situate not more than five miles from his headquarters, the Court is authorized, where it considers it necessary, to pay him the actual travelling expenses incurred.

(*b*) In cases in which the salary of the public servant summoned does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, the Court itself is authorized to pay his expenses.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case which does not come under Rule (1), *e. g.*, in a case in which Section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied, the party at whose instance he is summoned shall prepay into court the travelling and halting allowances admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The amount so prepaid shall be credited to Government but the Court shall give the witness a certificate containing the particulars specified in Rule (1) *supra* so as to enable him to draw the travelling and halting allowances admissible under Article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations. When a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the Court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in Court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

(4) When a public servant whose emoluments are governed by the Army Regulations, India, appears in any case under Rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, he shall be paid the travelling allowance and batta admissible under these rules and shall be furnished with a certificate showing in detail the amount paid. If the amount paid is less than the amount admissible to him under the Military rulees to which he is subject, the difference will be paid to him by the Military authorities on production of the certificate.

14. Medical subordinates in Local Fund or Municipal employ (including Government servants lent to, and paid by, local bodies) when attending Court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

ANNEXURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the City of Madras.

Under Section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending the criminal courts in the City of Madras:—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the expenses of witnesses will be paid on behalf of Government in the following classes of cases, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Cases shown in the second schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable.

(*b*) Cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on under the orders or with the sanction of the Governor in Council or of any public servants acting as such.

(*c*) Where the witness in question has been compelled to attend by a process issued under Section 540 of the Code.

(*d*) Cases in which the court certifies that the attendance of such witness was directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, Europeans, Eurasians and Indians shall be divided into three classes, and the Magistrate before whom they are required to appear, or the Commissioner of Police or in the case of witnesses from the mufassal, the Magistrate of the district from which they come shall fix the class with due regard to the station in life of each individual.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the Magistrate of the district may delegate his powers to any subordinate Magistrate.

3. The following are the maximum rates which may be awarded to the several classes of witnesses, and no expenses in excess of or other than those here provided for shall be allowed:—

Witness	Class	Subsistence allowance	Carriage-hire allowable for days of actual attendance	Travelling expenses, if any, incurred				
				By rail	By a public* motor service	By road otherwise than by public motor service	By sea or canal	
Europeans and Eurasians	1st class	5 rupees per day	3 rupees per day	1st class fare	1st class fare	8 annas per mile		Actual expenses of passage
	2nd ,,	3 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	2nd class fare	2nd class fare	6 ,, ,,		
	3rd ,,	1½ ,, ,,	1 rupee ,,	3rd class fare	3rd class fare	4 ,, ,,		
Indians ...	1st ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 rupees ,,	1st class fare	1st class fare	6 ,, ,,		
	2nd ,,	1 rupee ,,	1 rupee ,,	2nd class fare	2nd class fare	2 ,, ,,		
	3rd ,,	5 annas ,,	Nil	3rd class fare	3rd class fare	2 annas per 10 miles		

* If there are only two classes the first and second class witnesses will be paid the higher class fare and third class witnesses the lower class fare.

4. All disbursements under these rules shall be made by the Commissioner of Police, to whom witnesses coming from the mufassal should report themselves on arrival at Madras.

5. Witnesses resident in the Presidency town will be entitled only to such actual expenses as they may show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that they have been obliged to incur in obedience to the process or order of the courts.

6. Witnesses sent from the mufassal will be furnished with a certificate by the despatching Magistrate showing the class to which they belong, the date of their departure, and the correct distances (if any) to be travelled by road; and unless such certificate is produced before the Commissioner of Police, that officer may disallow all or any of the expenses claimed.

7. Mufassal Magistrates may make reasonable advances to witnesses summoned by the High Court or Presidency Magistrates and requiring such advances to enable them to reach Madras, but shall in every such case note the same on the certificate referred to in Rule 6. The Commissioner of Police should also be advised of such advances, and he will refund the amount to the officer making the advance.

8. Whenever it is practicable for witness to travel by rail or steamer, they shall be allowed no more than the rates prescribed for those modes of conveyance.

9. Subsistence allowance may be paid for the days occupied in travelling to Madras as well as in the return journey. The subsistence allowance at Madras will cease as soon after the conclusion of the inquiry or trial as the means of quitting the town become available.

10. The expenses of witnesses will be paid on production of a certificate signed by the presiding Magistrate or in the case of the High Court by the Clerk of the Crown setting forth the inquiry or trial in which their attendance was required and the days on which they attended.

11. It shall be competent to the Court before which a witness appears to disallow payment of any expenses on behalf of Government if for any cause such Court thinks fit to do so.

12. The Commissioner of Police will disallow the whole or part of the expenses of any witness for the defence whose evidence may not seem to him to have been material, unless he is satisfied that such witness has been brought down to Madras against his will and that no compensation for his expenses has been paid or deposited by the defendant. This power does not extend to the case of a witness who has been examined and certified by the Court of Magistrate to have been material.

13. In applying the foregoing rules to public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable the following additional rules shall be observed:—

(1) When a public servant appears in any case under Rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity that is, evidence of facts within his knowledge as an official, no payment shall be made to him, but the Court will give him a certificate setting forth that he appeared to give evidence of what had come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he had to deal, in his official capacity, the dates on which he appeared and the period for which he was detained, so as to enable him to draw travelling allowance and batta under Article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Exceptions.—(*a*) In cases in which a public servant has to give evidence at a Court situate not more than five miles from his headquarters, the Court is authorized, where it considers it necessary, to pay him the actual travelling expenses incurred.

(*b*) In cases in which the salary of the public servant summoned does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, the Court itself is authorized to pay his expenses.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case which does not come under Rule (1), *e. g.*, in a case in which Section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied, the party at whose instance he is summoned shall prepay into court the travelling and halting allowances admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The amount so prepaid shall be credited to Government but the Court shall give the witness a certificate containing the particulars specified in Rule (1) *supra* so as to enable him to draw the travelling and halting allowances admissible under Article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations. When a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the Court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in Court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

(4) When a public servant whose emoluments are governed by the Army Regulations, India, appears in any case under Rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, he shall be paid the travelling allowance and batta admissible under these rules and shall be furnished with a certificate showing in detail the amount paid. If the amount paid is less than the amount admissible to him under the Military rulees to which he is subject, the difference will be paid to him by the Military authorities on production of the certificate.

14. Medical subordinates in Local Fund or Municipal employ (including Government servants lent to, and paid by, local bodies) when attending Court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

15. Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India appearing as witnesses before Criminal Courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any claim under this rule for scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot, who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

16. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs.

17. Officials of the Mysore Durbar appearing as witnesses in their official capacity before courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates at which they would be entitled under the Regulations of their own Government. This arrangement may be extended by the Government to other Native States which have agreed to pay the expenses of British official witnesses from the Madras Presidency appearing in their courts on the same scale as that admissible to them under the Regulations of the Madras Government.

Note.—The above arrangement with the Mysore Durbar has been extended to the Sandur State (*vide* Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 664, dated 18th September 1918, published at page 991 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1918.)

II

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency outside the Presidency town.

Under section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency other than those of the City of Madras:—

1. The criminal courts are authorized to pay, at the rates specified in rules 4 the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer, or when it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Court to be directly in furtherance of the interest of public justice; also in cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; and in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chapter XLVI of the Code.

2. (1) For the purpose of these rules witnesses are divided into two classes namely, of officials and non-officials. Official witnesses, that is to say, public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable summoned to give evidence as officials, are entitled to receive for their journeys to and from the court and for the days spent by them in attendance at the court to give evidence in cases coming under rule 1 travelliug allowances at the rates prescribed by the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force. The court shall not, however, make any payment to official witnesses in such cases, but shall grant them certificates setting forth that they appeared to give evidence of what had come to their knowledge, or of matters with which they had to deal, in their official capacity, the date on which they appeared and the period for which they are detained, so as to enable them to draw travelling allowance and batta under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Exceptions.—(*a*) In cases in which a public servant has to give evidence at a court situate not more than five miles from his headquarters, the court is authorized, where it considers it necessary, to pay him the actual travelling expenses incurred.

(*b*) In cases in which the salary of the public servant summoned does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, the court itself is authorized to pay his expenses.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in other cases (*e.g.*, in cases in which section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure is applied), the party at whose instance he is summoned shall prepay into court the travelling and halting allowances admissible to him under the Civil Service Regulations. The amount so prepaid shall be credited to Government, but the court shall give the witness a certificate containing the particulars specified in rule (1) *supra* so as to enable him to draw the travelling and halting allowances admissible under article 1133 of the Civil Service Regulations. When a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but

No. G. 13160-220—Cts. 121-18-2, dated 3rd January 1919.

the court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

(4) When a public servant whose emoluments are governed by the Army Regulations, India, appears in any case under rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, he shall be paid the travelling allowance and batta admissible under these rules, and shall be furnished with a certificate showing in detail the amount paid. If the amount paid is less than the amount admissible under the military rules to which he is subject, the difference will be paid to him by the military authorities on production of the certificate.

3. Medical subordinates in local fund or municipal employ (including Government servants lent to and paid by local bodies) when attending court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Non official witnesses are entitled to travelling allowance under two different scales as shown below according as they are (1) Europeans or Eurasians, or (2) Indians. Persons falling under either of these descriptions are, for the purposes of these rules, divided into three classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or as witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life which they occupy:—

	Europeans and Eurasians			Indians		
	First class	Second class	Third class	First class	Second class	Third class
Travelling allowance—						
By rail	First-class fare.	Second class fare.	Third-class fare.	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare
*By a public motor service.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
By road, otherwise than by public motor service.	As. 8 per mile.	As. 4 per mile	As. 2 per mile.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 2 per mile	3 pies per mile.
By sea or canal ...	Actual expenses of passage.			Actual expenses of passage.		
Batta not to exceed..	Rs. 4 per diem.	Re. 1 per diem	As. 8 per diem	Re. 1 per diem.	As. 8 per diem.	As. 4 per diem.

* If there are only two classes, the first and second class witnesses will be paid the higher class fare and the third class the lower class fare.

5. In cases within rule 1, the Commissioner of Police may make reasonable advances to witnesses resident in the city of Madras who are summoned by a criminal court in the mufassal and who require the advances to enable them to reach the court. The court issuing the summons on being advised by the Commissioner of Police of the advances made, will refund the amount to him.

6. The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be allowed for the journey to and from the station at which the court is held and for attendance at court shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

7. All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the courts of magistrates of the second and the third classes shall be scrutinized by the magistrate of the division in which such courts are situated before the charges included in them are finally passed.

8. Whenever a magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainant in such case.

9. The criminal courts are authorised to pay the necessary and actual expenses of carriage to a witness travelling by road, in the case of persons whose sickness, age, position or habits of life render it impossible for them to walk, provided the expense incurred under this rule shall in no case exceed As. 8 a mile.

10. To Indians and Europeans graded in the first class of non-officials, there may also be allowed the actual cost of carriage hire to and from court on the days of attendance at court.

11. Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India, appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at

the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any doubtful claim or scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

12. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs.

13. Officials of the Mysore Darbar appearing as witnesses in their official capacity before courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates at which they would be entitled under the Regulations of their own Government. This arrangement may be extended by the Government to other Native States which have agreed to pay the expenses of British official witnesses from the Madras Presidency appearing in their courts on the same scale as that admissible to them under the Regulations of the Madras Government.

Note.—The above arrangement with the Mysore Darbar has been extended to the Sandur State (*vide* Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 664, dated 18th September 1918, published at page 991 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1918).

No. G. 13300-60—Cts. 164-17-3, dated 4th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Government Order No. J. 4159-206 · Cts. 71-14-5, dated 4th June 1915, requesting the Chief Court to obtain lists of officials eligible for the post of Munsiff from Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts every year in the month of January and take such lists into account while making nominations for appointment of Munsiffs.

2. Government Order No. J. 2643—Cts. 199-14-4, dated 25th January 1917, instituting a competitive examination for recruitment to the grade of Munsiffs and stating that one appointment in every four may be made by nomination on special grounds of a person who is a graduate in the law or Barrister-at-law.

3. Para 2 of letter No. R. O. C. 717—1917-18, dated 16th February 1918, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that in acceptance of the principle enunciated in para 2 of Government Order No. R. 7304-52—L. R. 345-17-1, dated 21st January 1918, issuing revised rules for recruitment to the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars, the Judges believe that it will no longer be necessary to consider the claims of officials of other departments for nomination for every fourth appointment of Munsiffs under the Government Order of 25th January 1917, read above.

Order No. G. 13300-60—Cts. 164-17-3, dated 4th January 1919.

Government consider that as the appointment for the fourth vacancy by nomination has to be made on special grounds, the selection of candidates cannot be restricted to the officials working in the Judicial Department only.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To —The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Exd —C. R.

No. G. 14790-803—Cts. 213-17-24, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. J. C. 280, dated 23rd December 1918, from the District Magistrate, Bangalore, submitting proposals for the constitution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates in the Taluk Stations of the district.

Order No. G. 14790-803—Cts. 213-17-24, dated 20th January 1919.

Government accept the proposals of the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, and are pleased to sanction the constitution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates tentatively for a year in the marginally noted Stations.

1. Magadi.
2. Dodballapur.
3. Channapatna.
4. Kankanhalli.
5. Anekal.
6. Devanhalli.
7. Nelamangala.

2. Government are pleased to direct that for the present the Judicial Munshis of the Taluk Offices shall be attached to the respective Bench Courts in addition to their own duties under the Amildars. The respective Amildars may spare a peon during the sittings of Courts.

3. A sum of Rs. 184 is sanctioned for every one of the courts for the purchase of the necessary articles of furniture and a sum of Rs. 3 per mensem for contingent expenditure is also sanctioned for every one of the courts. The contingent charges of these courts may be incorporated in the bills of the Deputy Commissioner and the District Magistrate, Bangalore.

4. The additional expenditure involved above will be met from the lump-sum grant of Rs. 25,000 provided in the current year's budget, for judicial reforms.

5. The rules laid down in Government Proceedings No. J. 3215—Cts. 202-07-5, dated 19th April 1909, as amended in Government Proceedings No. J. 3721-9—Cts. 45-13, dated 19th June 1914, for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates in the State shall guide the newly constituted courts for the present.

6. The District Magistrate is requested to arrange for the holding of the courts in a room in the Taluk Cutcherry.

7. The Superintendent, Government Stationery, is requested to supply, on indent sent through the District Magistrate the necessary printed forms, registers and articles of stationery for the use of these courts.

8. These courts will commence to work as soon as they are ready.

9. A notification will issue appointing Honorary Magistrates for the seven stations and investing them with necessary powers.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The District Magistrate of Bangalore.
The District Magistrates of other Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Stationery.
The Comptroller to Government.

No. G. 14787—Cts. 93-18-3, dated 20th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. D. 2. Dis. 384, dated 3rd October 1918, from the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1917-18 together with the usual statements.

Order No. G. 14787—Cts. 93-18-3, dated 20th January 1919.

The total number of Village Courts actually working at the end of the year was 169, nine having been established during the year under report.

A temporary Additional Munsiff's Court was established at Seringapatam to reduce the arrears in the Court at that place and the additional Court at Tumkur was ordered to be continued for a further period of two years.

The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of the State during the year under report was 32,675 against 30,584 in the previous year. The number is steadily on the increase as shown below:—

1914-15	..	..	..	25,658
1915-16	..	..	..	29,743
1916-17	..	..	..	30,584

The increase during the year under report is larger in small causes than in the original suits. The total number of suits disposed of was 32,306 against 30,603 in the previous year. The number of ordinary suits disposed of shows an increase of 1,023, and the number of small causes an increase of 690. The number of original suits disposed of after contest increased from 4,652 to 5,019. Government, however, regret to observe that the average duration of contested original suits rose from 335·71 days to 399·38 days.

The number of appeals for disposal in the District and the Subordinate Judge's Courts was 1,023 including the number pending at the close of the previous year. Of these 546 were disposed of against 635 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals in the District Judges' Courts increased from 112·42 days to 162·02 days, and the explanation furnished by the District Judge of Shimoga for the increase in the District Court of Shimoga is not very convincing.

Chief Court.—Out of the 378 first appeals for disposal, 219 were disposed of, leaving 159 pending at the end of the year as against 224 at the end of the previous year. The number of second appeals disposed of was 190 against 272 in the previous year.

The District Judges inspected all the subordinate Courts in the State except four Munsiffs' Courts and one Subordinate Judge's Court. Government are glad to note that the Chief Judge and Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Judge, inspected all the District Judges' Courts, 2 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 8 Munsiffs' Courts.

Government are pleased to record the fact that the administration of the department was satisfactory.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 15632-41---Cts. 154-18-2, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. Book 2149, dated 7th June 1918, from the Comptrolier to Government forwarding a copy of Docket D2 Dis. No. 620, dated 30th March 1918, from the Registrar, Chief Court, returning the statements of the receipts of the Judicial Department for being sent directly to the District Magistrates for verification as it is not possible to verify the figures, there being no rule requiring the submission of the statements to the Chief Court by the District Magistrates, and requesting necessary orders in the matter of laying down such a rule as the Chief Court is in the position of a controlling authority and as such the duty of reconciling the Treasury credits reported by the Accounts Department with the actual amounts credited to the Treasury belongs to it.

Order No. G. 15632-41—Cts. 154-18-2, dated 27th January 1919.

From a perusal of the papers connected with the case, it is clear that statements of receipts credited to the Treasury through the District Magistrates were not heretofore being sent to the Chief Court for verification.

The Financial Department sees no objection to adopting the course suggested by the Chief Court.

Government are accordingly pleased to accept the suggestion and to direct that in respect of items of receipts credited through Magistrates the statements shall be sent direct to the District Magistrates for verification.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 15632-41---Cts. 154-18-2, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1919.

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C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore
The District Magistrates of Districts.

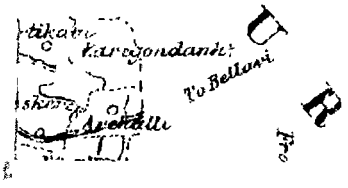
Exd.—C. K

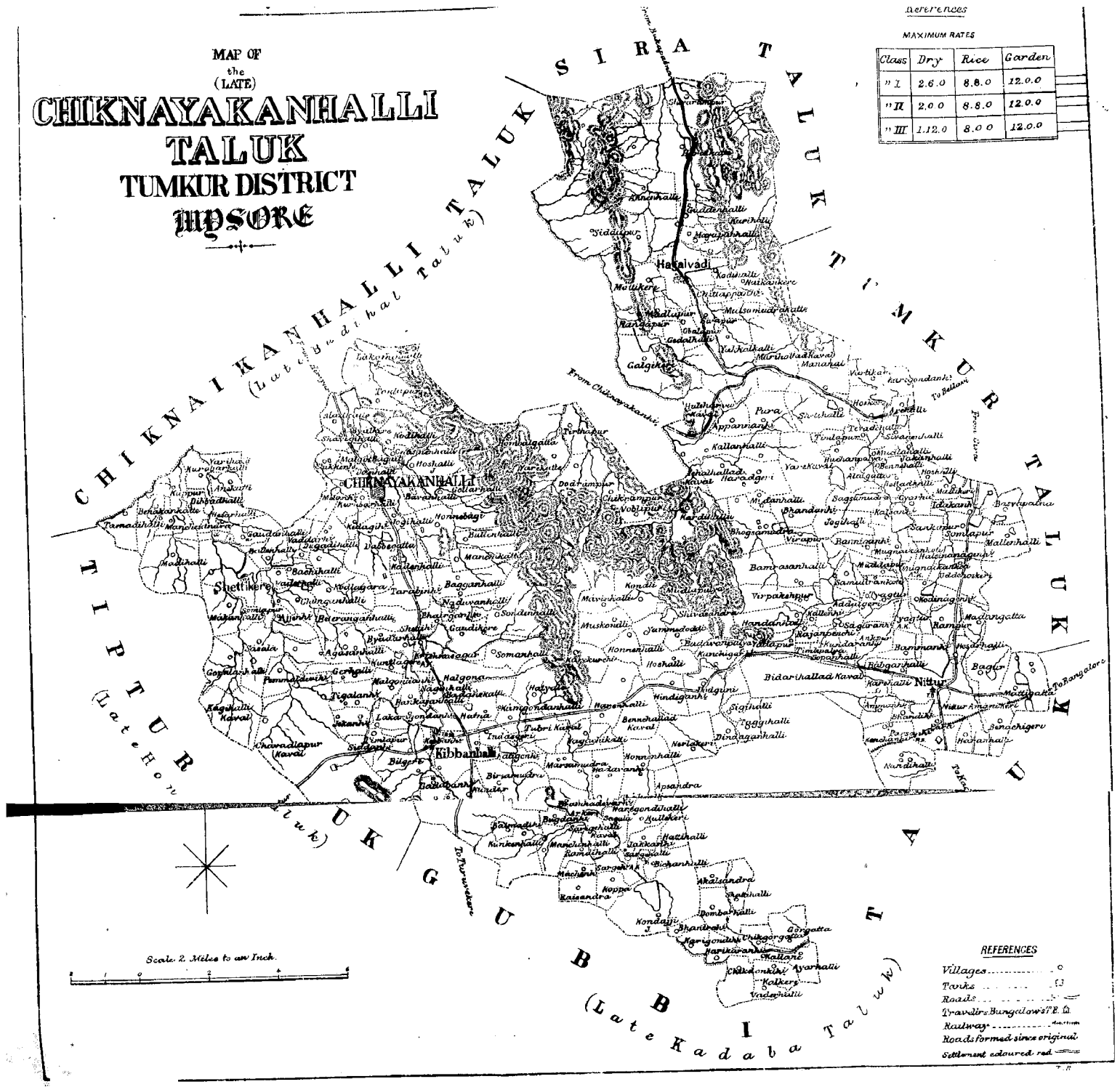
CHIK

References

MAXIMUM RATES

Class	Dry	Rice	Garden
" I	2.6.0	8.8.0	12.0.0
" II	2.0.0	8.8.0	12.0.0
" III	1.12.0	8.0.0	12.0.0




MAP OF
the
(LATE)
CHIKNAYAKANHALLI
TALUK
TUMKUR DISTRICT
MYSORE
References
MAXIMUM RATES
Class | Dry | Rice | Garden
" I | 2.6.0 | 8.8.0 | 12.0.0
" II | 2.0.0 | 8.8.0 | 12.0.0
" III | 1.12.0 | 8.0.0 | 12.0.0
CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK (Late Gubbi Taluk)
SIRA TALUK
TIMKUR TALUK
TIPTUR (Late Hon Taluk)
GUBBI (Late Kadaba Taluk)
Hagalvadi
Malikere
Galgikere
Pura
Appanvadi
Kallanhalli
Doddampur
Vobapur
Midanhalli
Bhandarihi
Jogihalli
Bhogasamudra
Bamasandra
Yerpakshpur
Adaniger
Sagaranhalli
Rampur
Madangatta
Nittur
Bidarhallad Kaval
Kibbanhalli
Shettikere
Chikkanayakanhalli
Tigalanhalli
Chowdlapur Kaval
Bilgere
Apsandra
Kaisandra
Koppa
Machena
Gorgatta
Hariharanhalli
Kalkere
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch.
REFERENCES
Villages
Taks
Roads
Travellers Bungalow's P.B.
Railway
Roads formed since original
Settlement coloured red

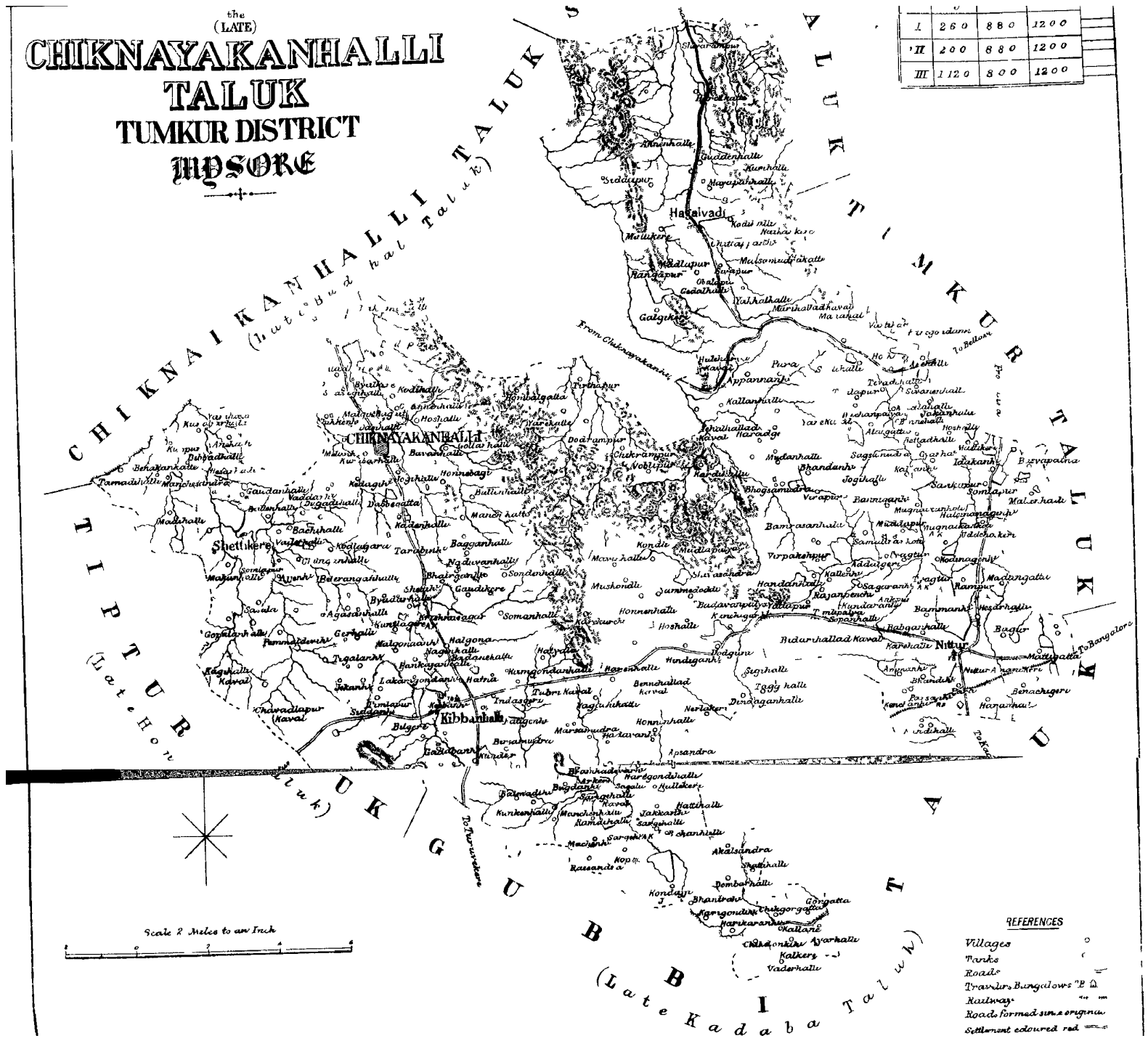
the
(LATE)

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK

TUMKUR DISTRICT

MYSORE

I	260	880	1200
II	200	880	1200
III	1120	800	1200



Police Administration Report for 1917-18.

No. G. 15192-201—Pol. 88-18-3, dated 23rd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Letter No. C. 205, dated 7—19th October 1918, from the Inspector-General of Police, forwarding a Report on the Administration of the Police Department during the year 1917-18.

Order No. G. 15192-201—Pol. 88-18-3, dated 23rd January 1919.

The total number of cogniza' cases reported to the Police during the year was 7,500 against 6,605 in the previous year, showing an increase of 895. A rise in figures is particularly noticeable in the number of serious offences against person and property and of minor offences against property. This is attributed to the abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life and the consequent movements of criminal classes beyond the limits of their settlements. All districts, especially those of Bangalore and Shimoga, share in the general increase of crime with the marked exception of Chitaldrug, Kolar Gold Fields and French Rocks. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided as also the percentage of property recovered to property lost was practically the same as in the previous year. But the percentage of convictions in sessions cases rose to 78 from 70·4 in the previous year.

2. Out of 11,765 cases pending disposal in the beginning of the year under report, as many as 4,974 or nearly two-thirds of the cases reported during the year, were on B forms and of these 1,385 were struck off as false. The number of cases reported as false was very large, and proceedings against false complaints were, as usual, very few. Of the 44 cases declared to be maliciously false sanction for prosecution was applied for only in 4 and ganted in 3. In 18 prosecutions instituted by the Police on their motion, 10 ended in conviction. The attention of the District Magistrates is drawn to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 26 of the report regarding the references made by the Magistrates to the Police for investigation. A careful and critical examination should invariably be made by the Magistrates before referring the complaints to the Police.

3. Forty-eight juveniles and one shop-keeper were prosecuted under the Juvenile Smoking Preventive Regulation against 18 in the previous year and 199 in 1915-16. The juveniles were warned and the shop-keeper was convicted and fined. The attention of the Police should be drawn to the advantages of utilizing the provisions of this wholesome Regulation to a larger extent.

4. There were only three cases involving 10 persons under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation against one in 1916-17.

5 Only 2 persons were ordered to notify their residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, against 8 in the previous year. The number is very low having regard to the large number of cases of previous convictions referred to in paragraph 26 of the report. The Prosecuting Police Officers should be directed to bring to the notice of the Magistrates convicting such accused persons the provisions of Section 565.

6. It is gratifying to note that the co-operation of the Village Police with the Regular Police resulted in the arrest of 90 persons in 66 cases, against 45 persons in 34 cases in the previous year.

7. Government are pleased to observe that officers of the higher grade in the Police Department have taken a larger share than before in the investigation of important cases. It is hoped that increased efforts in this direction will be in evidence in the coming years, as they are essential in bringing the Police Administration to a higher level of efficiency.

8. Government note with pleasure that satisfactory work was done in the way of apprehending military deserters by the Special War Staff employed during the year under report.

9. There was a considerable fall in the number of constables who were given training in the Police Training School, the number who underwent training being 148 against 221 in the previous year. No explanation has been offered by the Inspector-General for this decrease. The matter requires investigation. The number of Inspectors and Station House Officers admitted was 14 and 32 against 5 and 49 in 1916-17.

10. Government note that the number of vacancies in the Department fell from 759 to 659 and presume that this is due to the increased emoluments sanctioned under the reorganisation scheme. The number of officers and men judicially punished fell from 41 to 30 in the year under report, and the number of persons departmentally punished fell also from 2,079 to 1,888, while the number of persons who were given money rewards increased from 218 to 263, and the number of dismissal was 134 against 144 in the previous year. It is hoped that these figures indicate improvement in the morale of the force and no relaxation of strict discipline and supervision.

11. The percentage of literacy among the men shows a slight increase, the percentage during the year being 45·6 against 44·3 in the previous year.

12. During the year the number of offices inspected by Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police was 96 and 457 respectively. Government regret to note that the inspection work of some of the District Superintendents of Police was very unsatisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police, Shimoga, did not inspect one of the investigating centres during the whole year, and the District Superintendent of Police of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur left a number of sub-stations and outposts uninspected. During his incumbency of the office of Inspector-General of Police, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar inspected 92 offices; and the presnt Inspector-General of Police has inspected all the Police Stations in the Mysore City along with other offices.

13. During the year under report the reorganisation of the Police Department was sanctioned by Government. The pay of the officers and men was appreciably raised involving thereby an additional expenditure of 2½ lakhs of rupees per annum. When the scheme is fully brought into force, Government trust that the morale and efficiency of the force in all grades, will show a marked improvement.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—c. n.

No. G. 15597-608—Pol. 116-17-2, dated 27th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Order No. G. 15597-608—Pol. 116-17-2, dated 27th January 1919.

The attention of the District Magistrates is drawn to the accompanying* extracts from the decisions of the Chief Court as also from the Government orders regarding the grant of permission to conduct processions in public streets. Government have had occasion to observe in some cases that the principles laid down therein and so well recognised have not been adhered to by Magistrates thereby causing unnecessary expense and annoyance to parties. Government therefore direct that these principles be followed strictly in future.

* Printed as annexures.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court.

Exd.—C. R.

Extract from the Judgment of the Chief Court in Second Appeal No. 29 of 1899.

* * * * *

The right claimed by the plaintiff is a natural right inherent in every subject of the State, it is the right of every person, for a lawful purpose and in a lawful manner, to use a public street by parading it with music. It is not any exclusive or exceptional right or privilege which the plaintiff claims; it is the defendants who seek to impose a disability upon the plaintiff or his castemen, and we cannot see how we can uphold the right of one section of a community to impose any disability upon another. The only limitation to the exercise of his right is, that by so doing he does not obstruct the use of the streets by other persons, of course, when a magistrate on any particular occasion apprehends a tumult or a breach of the public peace, of which he is the responsible custodian he has certainly the power to limit and restrict the right and if necessary even to interdict the procession, but this is a power which can only be exercised as special occasions occur and any general order that he may pass, abridging the natural rights of a citizen to endure to all times to come, is illegal and *ultra vires*.....The plaintiff's castemen might not have used this right, claimed for a great many years, but non-user would not extinguish the right.

So long as the plaintiff does not cause obstruction to the public, or other person, in the exercise of their natural rights and so long as he does not endanger public safety, it is but right that he should be supported in the exercise of his right. Mysore L. R. xiii. 1

* * * * *

Extract from the Judgment of the Chief Court in Second Appeal No. 38 of 1898-99.

* * * * *

.....It is the right of every person for a lawful purpose and in a lawful manner, to use a public street by parading it with music, subject to the limitation that he does not obstruct the use of the street by other person, and subject also to the control of the Magistrate and Police when necessary.

* * * * *

No. G. 15597-608—Pol. 116-17-2, dated 27th January 1919.

Extract from the Judgment of the Chief Court in Appeal No. 211 of 1908-09.

* * * *

The next contention on behalf of the appellants is that, as the plaintiffs never before exercised the right claimed by them, they are debarred from exercising it now. Assuming (but not conceding) that the plaintiffs never exercised this right, there is nothing to prevent them from exercising it if, as we hold, it is a natural right inherent in every person and has been taken away by any law or custom having the force of law, since non-user of it for any length of time would not be sufficient to extinguish it. That it is a natural right recognised by law and not requiring any custom to support it, has been laid down in several cases by the Madras High Court. In Muthialu Chetti and Bapu Saib, Turner, C. J. and Muthuswami Iyer, J. said: " It is a right recognised by law that persons may, for a lawful purpose, whether civil or religious, use a common highway by parading it attended by music so that they do not obstruct the use of it by other persons". This principle was affirmed in Parthasarathy Iyengar *vs.* Chenna Krishna Iyengar and also in Sundaram Chetty *vs.* The Queen. In a more recent case Sadagopachariar *vs.* A. Rama Rao, it was held that the right to conduct religious processions through the public streets is a right inherent in every person, provided that he does not thereby invade the rights of property enjoyed by others, or cause a public nuisance or interfere with the ordinary use of the streets by the public and provided also that he does not contravene any directions or prohibitions imposed by the Magistrates for the prevention of obstructions to thoroughfares or of breaches of the peace. It was further held that every member of the public and every sect has a right to use the streets in a lawful manner, and that it lies on those who seek to restrain them in its exercise to prove some law or custom having the force of law depriving him of that privilege. This view of the law was not dissented from by Their Lordships of the Privy Council when they affirmed the decision on appeal.

The decisions of this court in Mallaiah *vs.* Nanja Gowda and Halaga Setty *vs.* Kala Chenniah are also in accordance with the above view. Following, therefore, these decisions, we hold that the right claimed by the plaintiffs is a natural right inherent in every subject of the State and that it must be given effect to unless it can be shown that it has been taken away by some order or custom having the force of law. The defendants in the present case did not plead the existence of such an order or custom. All that they alleged was that it was not customary for the plaintiffs to pass in procession through the Vysia street; but as observed above, the plaintiffs required no custom to support their natural right. The burden of proving that right had ceased to exist, lay on the defendants and they entirely failed to discharge that burden.

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Extract from the Judgment of the Chief Court in Regular Appeal No. 140 of 1916-17.

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Upon the evidence also, we agree with the munsiff that the appellants, who were defendants in the Court below, have failed to discharge the burden that lay on them of making out a recognised valid custom debarring the plaintiff respondent from going in procession through the Desadapete which is one of the public streets of Tyamagondlu. The principles applicable to a case of this nature have been so often judicially expounded..... that it is unnecessary to elaborate them here. It will suffice, for the purpose of the present appeal to affirm that mere non-user for any length of time cannot take away the inherent natural right of a citizen to use the public streets for a lawful purpose in a lawful manner, as was sought to be done by the respondent, nor can such a right be extinguished even by occasional opposition or obstruction or other conduct on the part of other citizens that has not itself ripened by virtue of long and recognised acceptance into a valid custom.

* * * *

Here it may be noted that, though the respondent presented his application on the 12th May 1911, fully a fortnight previous to the date of the contemplated procession, it was not till the 14th August following that it was finally disposed of. It is a question whether instead of spending three months in a leisurely endeavour to ascertain the *mamool*, it would not have been more to the purpose seeing that the right claimed was *prima facie* a lawful one, which had moreover been declared in favour of the respondent by judicial decision to have utilised the interval of a fortnight in taking steps to effectively safeguard its exercise; or at any rate, if that was impossible and the danger of a disturbance to the public tranquillity was considered to be serious and imminent, to have intimated to the respondent in time the temporary curtailment of the right claimed by him as having been called for in the interests of peace and order. This was not done, but long after the

No. 15597-608—Pol. 116-17-2, dated 27th January 1919.

occasion itself had passed away he was furnished with an order from the Amildar requiring him to confine the procession to the Anebedi instead of taking it on the Desadapete.

The result has been a tedious and costly litigation, with no sort of guarantee from the standpoint of the respondent — that the same futile round of objections, enquiries, restrictive licenses and civil suits made not be repeated in the future. In this connection certain weighty observations made by Turner, Chief Judge, in 6 Madras 203 (Sundaram *vs.* the Queen; Ponnaswami *vs.* the Queen), deserve to be quoted; the consideration suggested therein, if borne in mind and generally acted upon, are, in our opinion calculated not only to uphold in the eyes of the public the ability and authority of the State to protect reasonable exercise of lawful rights against factious opposition, but also to diminish sensibly the volume of unprofitable litigation of the present type. The learned Chief Justice, after noticing that the several orders of Government, quoted by him "instruct the magistracy, when the exercise of the right is disputed, to maintain ancient usage" and that "they do not apply to cases where the exercise of the right is sanctioned by such usage or has been established in a court of justice" proceeds as follows:—

"Where reasonable doubt exists as to the question of right, it is no doubt, the proper course for the magistrate to have regard to usage, although the existence of the right may not depend on usage. On the other hand, if the magistrate is satisfied of the existence of emergency which calls for the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, he is justified in suspending the exercise of the rights, however well ascertained. I must nevertheless observe that this power is extraordinary, and that the Magistrate should resort to it only when he is satisfied that other powers with which he is entrusted are insufficient. Where rights are threatened the persons entitled to them should receive the fullest protection the law affords them and circumstances admit of. It needs no argument to prove that the authority of the Magistrate should be exerted in the defence of rights rather than in their suspension in the repression of illegal rather than in interference with lawful acts. If the Magistrate is satisfied that the exercise of a right is likely to create a riot, he can hardly be ignorant of the persons from whom disturbance is to be apprehended, and it is his duty to take from them security to keep the peace. In many instances which have come to my notice, disturbances such as those which have occurred in.....have been prevented by a judicious employment of the measures of precaution provided by section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

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Extract from Government Order No. 109—D. H. O., dated Mysore 27th February 1893

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8. ..... But is necessary to communicate for the Deputy Commissioner's future guidance the opinion of the Government as above recorded on the merits of the particular case now in question, and, at the same time, briefly to indicate to him the general principles on which this and similar other cases should be decided by the local magistracy.

(a) Where an individual's or a particular class' right to do a thing is proved, it is always the duty of the police and magistracy to permit the due exercise of that right and, where necessary to protect and safeguard every person engaged in exercising it.

(b) Where owing to extraordinary circumstances, such protection and safeguarding is impossible, it then becomes the duty of the police and magistracy to prohibit temporariiy the exercise of the right.

(c) The District Magistrate is bound always to preserve the public peace, even by prohibiting temporarily the exercise of an established right, but the occasions which realiy call for such temporary prohibition must be very rare indeed in every well administered district, and the prohibition, if restored to, should be regarded as a purely temporary expedient not intended to last a day longer than really necessary.

(d) When in a town, two rival factions endeavour to thwart and annoy each other, it is a wholesome rule to maintain things in *status quo* and to require the party which wishes to deviate from mamul to establish its right, if any, in a court of justice. ..... If such a rule be not observed by the executive officers of Government and if they hastily make a departure from Mamul, the party at whose instance the departure is made, feels that it has secured a triumph, and the other party feels humiliated and mortified. The feeling which is uppermost in the minds of the defeated party is that the Government has yielded to clamour and that it has not acted with justice and firmness. It is dangerous to encourage in the minds of any section of the community a sentiment that the Government is weak or partial. A policy of repression may, for a time prove successful but it is neither just nor conducive to the public welfare.

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Extract from Government Order No. 3516 24—Muzrai, dated 17th May 1904.

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5. .....it will be highly inconvenient and sometimes very harsh to deny the inhabitants the exercise of their natural rights in a proper and inoffensive manner. It is the right of every man to make any vow he pleases to any diety of his selection and the Government see no absurdity or unreasonableness in the present petitioner doing so and applying to Government for permission to carry out that vow in reference to a temple.. .....It is nowhere suggested that the petitioner has hit upon such a pretext for opening an old quarrel or to give offence to others: and it is absurd to contend that when at any one's request a diety is taken out in procession.....the man at whose instance the procession is taken uses the street through which it passes for a purpose of his own.

The District Magistrates and Police authorities under him are bound to keep the streets clear of abnoxious people who threaten to create a breach of peace and to support the law-abaiting subjects in the exercise of their rights. The question whether they are in a position to do so on any particular occasion is one which was essentially to be decided by themselves and it is for this purpose that they are armed with power to regulate processions and not to stop them altogether.

Extract from Government Order No 4007- -Muz. F. 32-01, dated 24th June 1904.

* * * * *

Any wanton innovation on the part of a mischievously inclined individual or community should certainly put down with a firm hand. But when a whole community or a majority of it develops a new order of things in the natural advancement of its progressive tendencies, the Government think that it is unfair not to allow such innocent and natural development, its full play even though it be against a small minority.

* * * * *

Extract from Government Order No. 5096-103½, dated 5th May 1906.

.....it is the duty of local officers not to allow any deviation from such manul unless danger to the public is apprehended by following it, or new conditions have arisen which make the observance of the manual needlessly onerous to a large section of the community. In the latter case, the departure from mamul should follow as the result of a regular inquiry by the authorities held on the representation of the people affected and with due notice to opposite party. Local officers should not encourage applications for a deviation from mamul made at the last moment when the procession or other religious observance is about to be started, and when the case from its nature does not permit of a claim and full investigation of the fact.

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No. G. 13815-25--G. M. 583-17-4, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 13815-25--G. M. 583-17-4, Dated 9th January 1919.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following general instructions and subsidiary rules regarding Military Manœuvres and Training Camps for the information and guidance of all the officers concerned:—

PART I.

Instructions* issued by the Government of India in the Army Department with the following letter regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of Civil and Military Officers:—

*With the amendments made in the Government of India Army Department, Memorandum No. 8979-1—(C. G. S.), dated Simla the 8th August 1914.

No. 170-22—(C. G. S)., Delhi, dated 26th January 1914, to the Chief of the General Staff.

I am directed to forward a memorandum of instructions regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of the Civil and Military Officers.

2. These instructions deal with principles, and their application in questions of detail is a matter for mutual arrangement between those concerned.

3. Where local rules already exist they need be modified only when they conflict with the main principles of these instructions.

Sd. W. R. BIRDWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTES.—(1) These instructions are also included in "Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of officers of Civil departments of the Government of India."

(2) The term "civil" refers equally in the case of Native States, to the Durbar or Political Officer as the case may be.

(3) The term Divisional Commander includes independent Brigade Commander.

I—General principles.

It is realised that the size of India, its varying conditions of climate, seasons and environment combine to render it impracticable to compile a single set of rules to regulate the conduct of manœuvres which would be suitable for general application throughout the country. It has therefore been found preferable to issue certain general instructions, based on a few main principles, and leave their application in matters of detail to the mutual good understanding and common sense of the Civil, Political and Military Officers whose duty it may be to apply them.

The following are the main principles referred to:—

(*a*) That field training and manœuvres are a necessity for the efficiency of an army for the duties for which it is maintained, and also that if training is to be thorough—it should take place, as often as possible, on ground new to the troops.

(*b*) That as the burden or inconvenience caused by the incidence of manœuvres is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot be equally shared by the community at large, it is of the utmost importance that any such burden or inconvenience to the individual should be reduced to a minimum and that any actual loss or damage, present or prospective, should receive early and adequate compensation.

(*c*) That it is only by the closest co-operation between Military and Civil Officers that the above conditions are attainable.

II.—Selection of training and manœuvre areas.

1. Divisional Commander will, in co-operation with the local Civil authorities, prepare manœuvre maps of their commands, marking on them areas where troops can be readily concentrated and economically maintained with a minimum of disturbance, dislocation of business and inconvenience to the local population. For this purpose, local gazetteers should be freely consulted and will be found to be of much assistance. These maps should be revised periodically and should show in distinctive colours the areas most suitable for divisional and brigade manœuvres, training, field firing and artillery practice grounds.

2. At such time as may be found mutually convenient, the Divisional Commander will, in consultation with the Civil authorities, select the areas for divisional and other manœuvres, practice camps, etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manœuvres in the same area, the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary field training, or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Brigade and Station Commanders should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manœuvres should be fixed after consultation with the Civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and the general arrangements of supply during manœuvres.

III—Field firing and artillery practice camps.

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise, the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or finale of manœuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed, it should arely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a ourse be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in ie hands of the Civil authorities who will, in consultation with the Military authoriies, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or cale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where ctual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety an be secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should e clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the Civil and Military authories as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached efore the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements or training may not be upset.

IV—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a taff of Compensation Officers—Military and Civil—the Military side of the staff inluding, as a rule, Indian Officers. If these Compensation Officers are unable to agree hey must refer the matter for the decision of the Civil District Officer or corresponding uthority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the Civil authorities will be he sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered under two eadings—

(*a*) ***Damage to movable or immovable property.***—Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live stock, etc. In this case, payment on the spot is preferable.

Where a joint commission is employed, it will dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local Civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(*b*) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered "remediable" damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the Civil Officer should keep a progressive statement of the area damaged together with a rough estimate of the amount of compensation to be finally awarded and keep the general or senior Military Officer informed thereof at periodical intervals; the final award being made if possible when the harvest is gathered, or in the Punjab, where the harvest is late, before the end of March so as to enable the charges to be debited to the training grant for the year. This latter course is one which will usually be the more convenient in the assessment of damage caused by troops training in the vicinity of cantonments.

3. It is of the first importance that the terms under which compensation shall be assessed should be decided before the training season by Military and Civil authorities in consultation, made known to all concerned and that claims should be kept to the lowest figure by judicious selection of ground and avoidance of cultivated areas at a season when the crops are most susceptible of damage. The advice of Civil officials on these points should always be obtained, and if it can be arranged that this can take the form of a series of lectures on local conditions and methods of cultivation in the district, the best results may be expected to follow.

4. As regards payment of compensation, the principle to be observed is that when possible, payments should be made on the spot, direct to the claimant and through as few intermediaries as practicable.

5. In the case of manœuvres, the cost of any distinguishing badges for, and any expenditure incurred on, the compensation staff will be defrayed out of the training grant.

6. Military officers are forbidden to award certificates to Civil officials such as Tasildars, Naib-tasildars or Kanungos.

V.—Transport and Supplies.

1. For manœuvres and training of all descriptions, Government transport should be utilised as much as possible even to the extent of hiring transport for work within Cantonments, so as to set free the organized transport units, whose training is equally important as that of the combatant units, to take part in the manœuvres. When, however, it is necessary to apply to the Civil authorities for assistance in the matter of transport, the orders laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 222, and Appendix VII, *ibid*, should be strictly observed.

2. The nature of the supply arrangements made will vary with the nature and scope of manœuvres but as far as practicable—subject to considerations of economy and local conditions—the system followed should assimilate as far as possible to war conditions. In this connection it may be observed that the normal system for the issue of rations in war is briefly as follows:—

In the evening, rations for the next day's consumption are issued to the men from the regimental transport, which is then replenished from the supply column.

The supply column fills up with supplies purchased or requisitioned locally, or from the supply parks.

Fodder and fuel to the extent available must sometimes be collected locally by the troops themselves.

The matter of meat rations, either fresh or preserved, and of bread or biscuit, is for special arrangement.

3. The most serious difficulty which presents itself when endeavouring to make the system at manœuvres approximate to that prescribed above is the insufficiency of transport. The greater portion of the transport available is required for the baggage

of the troops, and very little can be spared for the carriage of rations. In consequence, supplies have to be collected in depots scattered throughout the area in which operations will take place, and the troops draw their supplies direct from these depots. The shortage of transport must be accepted as a necessary evil, and in order to familiarize the troops with the system of issuing rations on service, an endeavour should be made to make the system of drawing rations from the depots resemble the field service system. To do so, sufficient transport should be made available for the carriage of at least one day's rations exclusive of firewood and fodder but including tinned meat and biscuit, if available, on 2nd line transport. * the depot should then represent the supply column. In the evening, the rations for the next day would be issued from the 2nd line transport, and the latter should then proceed to replenish from the depot, the locality of which will be notified in operation orders, as though it formed the point at which regimental supplies would be replenished from the supply column. (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 51-4 to 7.)

* For Infantry. For cavalry on 1st and 2nd line transport

4. In case it should be found possible to organize a supply column, it would take the place of the depot in the above arrangement, replenishing itself from the depot, or a few railway trucks may serve as a supply column. These depots might also in some cases be made to represent certain central points at which supplies, purchased or requisitioned from local sources, have been collected (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 43-3), their position being similarly notified in operation orders. No previous information as to the location of the depots should be made to the troops generally. In all circumstances, the use of the field service indent forms should be insisted on.

5. It is also suggested, in order to give the troops practice in replenishing regimental supplies of fuel and forage direct, that small depots of these might be located at villages within the manœuvre area; these would represent supplies obtainable from the village. The above is only one among many arrangements which will suggest themselves.

6. As regards the requisition for and the *collection of supplies* the rules contained in the regulations regarding supplies, especially Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraphs 227-232, should be strictly observed in spirit as well as the letter. For manœuvres, as a rule, all supplies required for British troops and fodder for Silladar animals will be provided by the Supply and Transport Corps and Military Farms Department. Rations for Indian troops and followers will be supplied by the Supply and Transport Corps, when considered desirable by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, *vide* A. D. letter* No. 14637-7—(Q. M. G.-6) of the 2nd January 1914.

Copy attached.

It should be realised that luxuries are as out of place at manœuvres as on service, and that such supplies as milk should be rarely demanded, nor will it be possible for the Civil authorities to make any arrangements for the supply of vegetables.

In fixing the prices at which supplies locally procurable are to be paid for "price current" means the price at which the Civil Officer, having regard to the facilities for supply at the halting place or encamping ground, is prepared to deliver supplies thereat, and does not mean the price ordinarily prevailing in the neighbourhood.

7. When small parties of troops such as patrols are employed during manœuvres or training on detached duties away from regimental headquarters, they should be supplied with cash and obtain all supplies on payment, giving and taking receipts for all supplies received and cash paid.

VI.—Orders to be issued to the troops.

Special orders on the following subjects will be issued, after consultation with the head of the Civil district concerned, by Army Divisional or Brigade headquarters concerned before the commencement of manœuvres; similar orders should also be included in the standing orders of each station for the guidance of officers conducting

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field training. If properly carried out by responsible officers, such orders will tend to keep down needless claims for compensation and remove possible chances of friction between soldiers and villagers:—

(*a*) Damage and loss of fruit, garden, field or farm produce; young or standing crops, etc.
(*b*) Cutting or damage to trees, especially from camel grazing.
(*c*) Destruction or damage to hedges, fences, etc.
(*d*) Officers' servants and camp followers.
(*e*) Incomplete obliteration of latrines.
(*f*) Restrictions regarding entrance into villages, places of worship, shrines, etc.
(*g*) Restrictions as to destruction of pea-fowl, monkeys, pigeons, etc., in places where such are held sacred.
(*h*) Duty of commanding officers to report at once any damage caused by troops.
(*j*) Treatment of hired transport drivers.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India, No. 14636-7 (Q.M.G.-6), dated Simla, the 2nd January 1914.

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, from the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, to your address, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, should be regarded as the competent authority for the issue of rations on payment to Indian troops and followers under Army Tables Miscellaneous Services, Tables LX and LXI, Notes II and 2, respectively.

Copy of the above forwarded to:—

The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
The Military Accountant-General.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, with reference to his No. Mis.-1850, dated the 22nd May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, with reference to his No. C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, with reference to his No. 4613, dated the 9th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts in Independent Charge, Secunderabad Division, with reference to his No. $\frac{\text{S. \& T. C.-917}}{\text{C. A.}}$, dated the 14th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General of India.
The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, in Independent Charge, Burma Division, with reference to his No. S. & T.-C.-1452, dated the 10th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

(Sd.) A. H. G. SPENCE, *Major*,
Offg Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Home Department
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Seeretary to the Government of United Provinces.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

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The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajaputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Quartermaster General in India.

PART II.

Subsidiary Rules regulating the conduct of Army manœuvers as in force in Mysore.

N.B.—The references within brackets are to the paragraphs of the general instructions given above.

1. (*Section II, paragraphs 1 and 2.*)

Three areas in Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Devanhalli Taluks of the Bangalore District, in addition to the lands in the Mallegal valley, have been selected by the Military Authorities as suitable for field firing purposes with ball ammunition only, and agreed to by the Durbar. No ground is, however, reserved for the annual general manoeuvres in which the whole garrison takes part and for the ordinary drill manoeuvres which may involve perhaps only a single company or a couple of regiments. But information will be given beforehand regarding the general directions in which the troops will operate.

The Durbar and the British Military Authorities having agreed that all State Forests should be protected from risks of fire during manoeuvres, all such forests* within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore are placed out of bounds for Military troops employed in manœuvres.

2. (*Section II. paragraph 3.*)

Due notice of three clear days, exclusive of Sunday, should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the District to arrange for the temporary evacuation of any villages that may be necessary. Every such notice must clearly state the dates on which such firing is to take place and must be accompanied by a sketch or tracing of the 1" map, showing the boundaries of the dangerous area. Two miles behind targets, in any direction from which fire is directed against them, may be considered the limit of the dangerous area.

In the case of manœuvres taking place within any reasonable distance of State Forests, similar notice will have to be given in time to the Civil authorities before such manœuvres are arranged, in order to enable the Durbar to depute a responsible Forest Officer to examine and check on the spot the nature and extent of any unforeseen damage to the State Forests. The Camp Commandant will ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner beforehand the population of every village which may have to be cleared and the amount of compensation payable. He will then send to the Civil Officer, when asking for any villages to be cleared, the amount of compensation payable to the villagers.

The troops will assist the Police in guarding the ground, the latter alone being responsible for clearing the area asked for.

The usual hours of firing will be from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. when for any special reason any other time is required special notice must be given.

3. (*Section IV.*)

Compensation may be paid to adult villagers who have temporarily to evacuate their houses. It is understood that the usual total charge of rupees four per diem will be made for chowkidars and others who keep the ground. Maximum amount of compensation for evacuation of villages is fixed at annas four per head for adult

* Printed as an annexure.

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Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population; and rupee one for each adult of European descent*, payable for the days during which they are required to evacuate their villages.

NOTE.—*European descent to be defined, *i.e.*, 25 per cent European blood.

An officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner will be deputed:—

(i) in the case of field firing camps to attend to all requisitions from the Military Authorities for the assistance of the Civil Authorities in the matter of supplies and transport and clearing of areas, assessing of compensations for evacautions and damages to crops, etc.

(ii) in the case of ordinary drill manœuvres to attend specially to complaints of villagers regarding damages done by the troops. In this case he is permitted to correspond direct with the Brigade Major, Bangalore Brigade.

The aggrieved parties should prefer their complaints to the Assistant Commissioner within a week from the time of damage; complaints preferred thereafter will not be entertained.

The Assistant Commissioner or Civil Officer as he is usually styled, should himself verify the complaints and report at once to the Senior Military Officer present any damage so as to enable that officer to inspect the damage complained of.

The Military Authorities should then, if necessary, make local inspection or other enquiry.

Compensation for damage should be settled between the Brigade Major and the Civil Officer, the necessary amount being paid in cash to the latter officer for disbursement to the parties concerned.

In the case, of Regimental manœuvres, the Civil Officer should receive intimation of such manœuvres at least four days in advance and should deal direct with the Unit concerned. If damage is admitted by the Unit, the Civil Officer should make a report to the Brigade Major in view of settling the question of compensation.

In the case of damage to crops including in that term all reserved trees on both occupied and unoccupied lands as well as State plantations, the damage will be assessed as soon as practicable and debited against the crops concerned. Most of the lands set apart for field firing practices is waste land and officers drawing up schemes should avoid cultivated ground while the crops are growing.

4. (*Section IV, paragraph 4.*)

The payment of compensation for evacuation under Rule 3 above will enable the Civil Officer to pay the villagers in cash at the time and thus settle all claims at once.

All bills in connection with damage to crops and evacuation of villages should be forwarded to the Camp Adjutant within two days.

For the purpose of assessing compensation, it will be sufficient to examine the condition of the crops on fields near and around the camp before the manœuvres begin and to do the same once again just before the closing of the Camp, and thus estimate the loss of crops after careful enquiry as to whether it was due entirely to damage done by troops during practice and by Camp followers.

In the case of material disagreement between the Civil Officer and the Military Authorities (the Brigade Major or the Senior Military Officer in Camp), the matter should be reported to Government, who will refer the same to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

5. (*Section V, paragraph 2 and paragraph 6.*)

Indents for the supply of forage, milk, fuel, etc., should be sent to the Civil Officer fifteen days beforehand.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Inspector-General of Police.

Exd.—G. W. B.

No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, dated 9th January 1919.

ANNEXURE I.

The following is the list of State Forests and Plantations within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore.

Bangalore District.

(a) State Forests.

1. Bilikal.
2. Kabaldrug.
3. Tenginkal.
4. Banantimari.
5. Mannuguddes.
6. Makli.
7. Maklidrug.
8. Savandrug.
9. Adrangi.
10. Ujjani.
11. Melnaikanhalli.
12. Hulkadi.
13. Kumbalgode.
14. Devarabetta.
15. Dibbagiribetta.
16. Ragihalli
17. Ragihalli (N. Extension.)
18. Handigondi.
19. Hultar.
20. Atchal.
21. Bantanal.
22. Tylur.

(b) Plantations.

1. Jakkasandra.
2. Krishnarajapura.
3. Gandragolipura.
4. Junnasandra.
5. Govindapura.
6. Kallupalya.
7. Peenya, including Jalahalli.
8. Machohalli.
9. Mallathahalli.
10. Kenchenahalli.
11. Nagarabhavi.
12. Tindal.
13. Jadagenahalli (old)
14. Jadagenahalli (new).
15. Appasandra.
16. Nelal A and B.
17. „ C.
18. Kadgudi.
19. Tatnur.
20. Hebbal.
21. Jarakabande A and B.
22. Bettahalli A and B.
23. Kodihalli.
24. Mavinakomnahalli.
25. Kenchanpura.

Tumkur District.

(a) State Forests.

1. Huliyurdurga and Ujjani Block.
2. Ippadi.
3. Devarayadurga including Doddavadi

(b) Plantations.

1. Hirehalli.
2. Panditanhalli.
3. Gollahalli Plantation of the Devarayadurga Forest.

Kolar District.

(a) State Forests.

1. Kamasandra.
2. Narasimhadevarabetta.
3. Valsebetta.

(b) Plantations.

1. Kadmutsandra.
2. Kamasettihalli.
3. Kurandahalli (new)
4. Dinneri.
5. Konepalli.
6. Mallappanahalli.
7. Bellavi.
8. Yesvantpur.
9. Lakshmisagara.
10. Vakkaleri A, B and C.
11. Karabele.
12. Byappanahalli.
13. Doddahardi.
14. Chikhardi.
15. Jangamkote.
16. Patrenahalli.
17. Kamasettihalli.

Report on the Working of the Government Museum.

No. G. 13628—G. M. 64-18-3, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Report on the working of the Government Museum for the year 1917-18, received with letter No. 19, dated 2nd September 1918, from the Curator in charge, Government Museum, Bangalore.

Order No. G. 13628—G. M. 64-18 3, dated 7th January 1919.

Recorded.

2. There was a slight increase in the number of visitors to the Museum by 5,241 in the year under review.

3. The thanks of Government may be conveyed to the several donors mentioned in the report for their gifts.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Assistant Superintendent in charge of Government Museum.

Exd.—C. R.

Report on the working of the Department of Geology.

No. G. 13997—G. M. 35-18-3, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Geology during the year 1917-18, received with the Officiating Director's letter No. 637, dated 4th September 1918.

Order No. G. 13997—G. M. 35-18-3, dated 10th January 1919.

Dr. W. F. Smeeth, M.A., D.SC., Director, Department of Mines and Geology, was on combined leave till April 1918, when he was placed on deputation in England and America to study Cyanamide Manufacture and wood distillation and to visit cyanamide plants and the charcoal iron regions in America. Mr. B. Jayaram, F.G.S., Officiating Director of Geology, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. *Work of the Department.*—Government have under consideration a ten years' programme of work for the Department. During the year under review the attention of the Department was given mostly to mineral exploration and survey work and to the investigation of possible industrial development in connection with limestone, bauxite, graphite, asbestos, soda earth and kaolin.

3. *Mining and prospecting.*—The number of mining leases and prospecting licenses current during the year were 32 and 69 as against 34 and 67, respectively, in the previous year. The majority of the prospecting licenses were for manganese and chrome or included in these minerals.

The total area held under mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year 1917-18 was 74,478 acres and the rents recovered thereunder amounted to Rs. 16,413.

4. *Prospecting and Economic enquiries.*

Manganese.—There was an appreciable increase in the output and export of manganese ore during the year. The quantity obtained was 31,331 tons and that exported 7,259 tons as against 20,674 and 4,599 tons in 1916-17. The Royalty payable to Government Rs. 4,537 as against Rs. 2,999 in the previous year. The bulk of the ore raised was from the Kumsi and Python blocks in the Shimoga District while some work was also done in Tumkur, Chitaldrug and other districts.

Chrome.—Prospecting for chrome received greater attention than previously during the year owing to the rise in price and the increased demand for the ore for munition purposes.

Asbestos.—Increased attention was paid during the year to prospect for asbestos. It is reported that an attempt to start an asbestos industry on a large scale is being made by Mr. M. L. Vardhamanaiya, merchant, Mysore City. Government have since granted to Mr. Vardhamanaiya, a monopoly for a period of five years of all available asbestos blocks in the districts of Mysore and Hassan on certain conditions with a view to place at his disposal a suitable asbestos area to meet the needs of a plant which he intends to erect.

Bauxite.—A number of samples of bauxite obtained in the Kemmangundi valley in the Kadur District and from the hills near Sivagange in Holalkere Taluk were analysed and tested. Since bauxite ores in the State seem to be almost invariably found in the highly decomposed and altered rock formations, such as the laterites and lateritoids and these latter occur over extensive areas in the State chiefly in the Shimoga District, it is reported that a great deal of close examination and prospecting work has to be done to obtain suitable rich deposits of the material, either for purposes of manufacturing aluminum or refractory products. Further investigation may be carried on and the result reported to Government.

Limestone.—The limestone deposits near Voblapur in the Tumkur District were further investigated and the results of the investigation so far obtained show that the limestone does not appear to be good enough for the production of carbide or cynamide

or paper pulp. The limestone is, however, quite suitable for flux and cement purposes and requires more careful examination and exploitation. It is stated that the deposits near Marikanave and Ittigehalli which were examined appear to be made up of the magnesian variety of limestone and that there is an abundant quantity of it for the manufacture of straw-board from the elephant grass said to occur in the river bed in that area.

Manufacture of cement.—Investigations are being made to ascertain clay deposits suitable for cement manufacture within easy reach of the Voblapur limestone deposits. Two such deposits, one near Banasandra and another near Voblapur are reported to have been found.

Sodium carbonate.—Experimental work for extracting clean sodium carbonate from the deposits of alkaline earth near Mandya was conducted at the Indian Institute of Science. The results so far obtained are reported to be very satisfactory and encouraging. Proposals for the continuance of this work are under the consideration of Government.

Graphite.—Investigation in respect of graphite deposits near Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk, was started during the year and two veins of graphite are reported to have been observed at a depth of five feet from the surface. A Sub-Assistant Geologist has been deputed to continue the work of prospecting this area.

Other minerals.—The occurrence and distribution of minerals like staurolite and kyanite are also reported to have been noted.

5. *Geological Museum.*—The rocks and minerals of the State are reported to have been arranged in the order of their description contained in the Departmental Bulletins Nos. 6 and 7. The card index system has been started in which information regarding the occurrence of minerals, their character, uses and methods of treatment and allied metallurgical subjects is reported to have been collected from current literature, journals and periodicals received in the Department.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year the accounts of the Department were ordered to be examined by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Financial Officer, and in accordance with the suggestions made by him, a revised system of accounts procedure has been prescribed for the Department, Arrangements were also ordered to be made for the annual inspection by Government officers of the accounts maintained by Mining Companies in the State and the subject is stated to be under correspondence with the Mining Companies. The question of revising the rules relating to prospecting licenses in various respects including the conditions, etc., of renewal is under consideration. The practice on the part of licensees, of continuing work under expired licenses in anticipation of renewals is irregular and should be strictly prohibited.

A set of explosives rules regarding all matters concerning the functions of village police was drawn up during the year for incorporation in the Mysore Village Manual.

The Kannada edition of the Bulletin on Mineral Resources of Mysore was published and distributed to several officers of the State and to Educational institutions and rural libraries, etc.

7. Government are pleased to record that the work of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Director, Department of Mines and Geology.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Report on the Working of the Government Gardens and Parks.

No. G. 13753-4—G. M. 61-18-3, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Government Gardens and Parks for the year 1917-18, submitted by the Curator in charge of the office of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, with his letter No. 183, dated 16th August 1918.

Order No. G. 13753-4—G. M. 61-18-3, dated 8th January 1919.

Recorded.

2. Mr. L. Bishtopant Badami continued to be in charge of the Department till 11th May 1918, when he went on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Y. Rama Rao, Curator, being in charge during the rest of the year.

3. The Lal-Bagh was, as usual, popular as a place of resort and as a centre of horticultural and botanical study. The number of persons who visited the gardens in quest of horticultural and economic subjects and reliable plant and seed material was up to the average.

The two horticultural shows held during the year were successful and the general standard of the exhibits, both in quality and number, was above the average. The income and expenditure on this account were Rs. 1,921 and Rs. 2,521 respectively. The income from this source during the year was larger than in any previous year.

Two gate lodges were erected near the main entrance of the Lal-Bagh during the year. The question of improving the cages of the menagerie is under consideration. The Restaurant in the Lal-Bagh was, as usual, quite popular.

Some plants and seeds from Egypt, Quetta, and Darjeeling have been successfully introduced and a few new varieties of American and European fruits, and vegetables have been successfully acclimatized and cultivated during the year. The proceeds from the sale of seeds and plants during the year was Rs. 6,350 as against Rs. 4,310 in the previous year.

4. Technical advice on the culture of vegetables, flowers, and fruit trees was given to persons who visited the gardens for such information; and to a certain extent instructions were given by correspondence also.

5. The Horticultural School, which was discontinued in March 1917, was reopened at the instance of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in November of the same year with 15 students.

6. A new band stand was completed in the Cubbon Park during the year and the grounds round the stand and the Sheshadri Memorial Hall laid out.

7. The Nandi Hill is growing in popularity as a Hill resort. The number of visitors to the Hill during the year was 681 as against 608 in 1916-17. The income was Rs. 2,319 as against Rs. 3,331, in the previous year.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Assistant Superintendent in charge of Government Gardens.
The Secretary to Government, Education and Agriculture.

Exd.—C. R.

Rules for the Occupation of Travellers' Bungalows.

No. G. 13880-940—G. M. 41-18-4, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 15816-51—Mis. F. 15-96, dated 4th June 1898, prescribing rules for occupation and maintenance of travellers' bungalows in the State.

2. Government Order No. G. 4604-54, dated 3rd October 1917, publishing revised rules for the occupation of the Indian Guests Quarters and the New Travellers' Bungalow, Mysore City.

Order No. G. 13880-940—G. M. 41-18-4, dated 9th January 1919.

Government direct that the term 'Day' used in Rule 2 of each of the two orders read above shall be taken as 24 hours from the time of occupation by the traveller or servants.

Rules 3 and 4 apply only to cases in which the halt does not exceed 24 hours.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.R.

No. G. 14168-230 / G. M. 80-18-7

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 11th January 1919.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying Notes of Inspection by the 2nd Member of Council in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts in November 1918, are circulated to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information and favour of necessary action.

2. Instructions as regards the method of dealing with the subjects noted in these notes have been conveyed in Government Order No. G.'5718-68—G. M. 80-18-1, dated 18th September 1918, and Official Memoranda Nos. G. 2974-3023—G. M 240-16-1 and G. 2369-419—G. M. 253-17-1, dated 30th August 1916 and 22nd August 1917, respectively.

3. A responsibility sheet in regard to the subjects on which action is needed is forwarded to the officers concerned for immediate action. A report of progress in the disposal of these subjects up to the end of the current month should be submitted by the officers concerned by the 31st January next and the subjects further dealt with and further reports submitted in accordance with the instructions laid down in the memoranda referred to above.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District.
The Secretaries to Government.
The other Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Enc.—C. R.

Responsibility Sheet—Part I.

No.	Subject in brief	Reference to page in tour notes	Officer responsible for developing the subject	Remarks
1	Payment of Rs. 100 to the Amildars of Anekal, Magadi and Nelamangala towards medical relief in anticipation of formal Government Orders.	3	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, Senior Surgeon.	
2	Equipment and annual repairs to the Dispensary at Dodballapur.	3	Senior Surgeon, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	
3	A compounder to the Nelamangala Dispensary.	3	Senior Surgeon.	
4	Grain Depots in each taluk headquarter.	4	Food Controller, Deputy Commissioner, Chief Secretariat.	
4A	The negligence and apathy of Assistant Commissioners in the Bangalore District.	4	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	
5	Import of ragi from Devanhalli into Chikballapur town.	6	Food Controller, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, Chief Secretariat.	
6	Import of rice into Devanhalli ...	4	Chief Secretariat, Food Controller.	
7	Fuel Depot at Devanhalli ...	6	Conservator of Forests, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department	
8	Cloth Depot at Devanhalli ...	6,	Chief Secretary (Protection).	
9	Police Inspector at Devanhalli ...	7	Inspector-General of Police.	
10	Posting of a Sub-Registrar to Devanhalli.	7	Inspector-General of Registration.	
11	Increase of pay of the Conservancy Establishment in Devanhalli town.	7	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	

No. G. 14168-230—G. M. 80-18-7, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1919.

Resonsibility Sheet—Part I—*contd*

No.	Subject in brief	Reference to page in tour notes	Officer responsible for developing the subject.	Remarks.
	Dodballapur Taluk.		*Dodballapur Taluk.*	
12	Control of piece goods ...	8	Director of Civil Supplies, Chief Secretariat.	
13	Repairs to taluk office buildings ...	9	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	
14	Complaints against the Amildar of Dodballapur.	9	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department	
	Nelamangala Taluk.		*Nelamangala Taluk.*	
15	Grain Depot at Nelamangala ...	10	Director of Civil Supplies, Chief Secretariat.	
16	Reversion of the Amildar to the Revenue Commissioner's Office ...	11	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	
17	Proper draining of the sewage ...	11	Sanitary Commissioner.	
18	Commandeering of the food stock at Magadi.	12	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, Director of Civil Supplies, Chief Secretariat.	
19	Additional hand for record sorting in the Taluk Office.	13	Revenue Commissioner.	
20	Practice of taking peons and Junardars for work in Sub-Division and District Offices.	13	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	
	Inekal Taluk.		*Anekal Taluk.*	
21	Supply of ragi	14	Food Controller, Chief Secretariat.	
22	Opening of two Ookads at the frontier at Attibele.	14	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	
23	Supervision of the Ookad at Attibele...	14	President, District Board, Bangalore.	
24	Clandestine traffic on the Attibele frontier.	14	Inspector-General of Police, Chief Secretariat.	
25	Rise of pay to the scavenging establishment at Anekal.	15	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	
26	Appointment of a non-official Vice-President to Anekal Municipality.	16	Do do	
27	Immediate effect to be given to the Reorganisation of the Taluk Establishments.	16	Revenue Commissioner. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	
28	Arrangements for avoiding delay in the communication of Government orders to local officers.	17	Revenue Commissioner.	
29	Commandeering of food stuffs ...	17	Deputy Commissioner, Chief Secretary to Government, Director of Civil Supplies.	
30	Arrangements for sale of food stuffs ...	17	Director of Civil Supplies, Revenue Commissioner, Chief Secretary to Government.	
31	The possibility of the import of wheat on a small scale.	17	Do do	
32	Detection and prosecution in cases of unauthorised exportation of controlled articles.	17	Do do Inspector-General of Police.	
	Part II.			
	General.		*General.*	
33	Issue of instructions directing arrangements for sale of food grains through local Panchayets, Co-operative Societies or merchants and not by the Amildars themselves.	34	Revenue Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Food Controller.	

No. G. 14168-230—G. M. 80-18-7, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1919.

PART II—*contd.*

No.	Subject in brief	Reference to page in tour notes	Officer responsible for developing the subject	Remarks
34	Sale of food grains for one week's supply to each family.	...	Food Controller, Chief Secretariat.	
35	Sale depots in principal markets ...	...	Do do	
36	Inspection of establishment of Ookads		Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
37	Rewards for detection of illicit export of food grains and prosecution of offenders.	...	Inspector-General of Police, Food Controller, Deputy Commissioner, Chief Secretariat.	
38	The suitability of the maximum prices now fixed.	...	Food Controller, Chief Secretariat.	
39	Publication of concessions for grazing in the State Forests.	...	Conservator of Forests and Deputy Commissioners.	
40	Concessions for the cultivation of tank beds.	...	Revenue Commissioner.	
41	Repairs to hospital buildings ...	...	Senior Surgeon, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	
42	Periodical repairs of Government buildings.	...	Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	
43	Reorganisation of the Taluk Establishments.	...	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretariat.	
44	Inspection of medical institutions by the Senior Surgeon.	...	Chief Secretariat.	
	Hoskote Taluk.		*Hoskote Taluk.*	
45	Increase of mileage to medical subordinates when they go out to treat influenza patients.	...	Senior Surgeon and Chief Secretariat.	
46	Imprest of Rs. 500 to Amildars for arrangements in connection with the sale of ragi in Hoskote.	...	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretariat.	
47	Fuel Depot at Hoskote	...	Conservator of Forests and Revenue Secretariat.	
48	Supply of jola seeds to the raiyats of Hoskote.	...	Director of Agriculture.	
49	Proper check of the recorded statistics of Village Improvements.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and Director of Statistics.	
50	Progress of incomplete well works ...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and Revenue Secretariat.	
51	Grain compensation allowance to Government servants.	...	Revenue Commissioner and Financial Secretariat.	
52	Increase of pay to the scavenging establishment at Hoskote.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and Revenue Secretariat.	
53	Employment of Junardars for clerical work in Hoskote, Srinivaspur and Kolar.	...	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretariat.	
54	The shifting of the dead house from the vicinity of dwelling houses.	...	Senior Surgeon.	
	Malur Taluk.		*Malur Taluk.*	
55	An imprest of Rs. 500 to the Amildar of Malur.	...	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretariat.	
56	Border patrol as regards import of food grains into British frontier.	...	Inspector-General of Police, Food Controller and Chief Secretariat.	
57	Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	....	Revenue Commissioner.	
58	Disposal of loan application of Chennappa.	...	Do	
59	Commandeering of food stuffs ...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, Food Controller and Chief Secretariat.	
60	Repairs to drinking water wells at Malur.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
61	Shifting of the Lock-up	...	Inspector-General of Prisons and Chief Secretariat.	
62	Posting of a compounder to Malur ...	...	Senior Surgeon.	

No. G. 14168-230—G. M. 80-18-7, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1919.

PART II.

No.	Subject in brief	Reference to page in tour notes	Officer responsible for developing the subject	Remarks
	Kolar.		*Kolar.*	
63	Proper check of arrears in the District Office, Kolar.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, and Revenue Commissioner.	
64	Inspection of the work of Village Committees for improvement of villages.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
65	Employment of Junardars for clerical work.	...	Do	
	Mulbagal Taluk		*Mulbagal Taluk.*	
66	Site for a burial ground		Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
67	Increase of pay to Municipal sweepers	...	Do and Revenue Secretariat.	
68	Appointment of a non-official Vice-President.	...	Do	
69	Clearing of drinking water wells and ponds in the town.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
70	Drinking water wells for Mulbagal Town.	...	Do	
	Srinivaspur Taluk.		*Srinivaspur Taluk.*	
71	Sale of ragi in the interior ...	...	Food Controller, and Chief Secretariat.	
72	Opening of Ookads	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, and Revenue Secretariat.	
73	Progress in providing drinking water wells to villages.	...	Do	
74	Restoration of minor tanks ...	...	Revenue Commissioner, and Revenue Secretariat.	
75	Employment of Junardars for clerical work.	...	Do	
76	Female Dispensary at Chintamani ...	...	Senior Surgeon, and Chief Secretariat.	
77	Water-supply to Chintamani ...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, and Revenue Secretariat.	
78	Appointment of a non-official Vice-President to Chintamani Municipal Council.	...	Do	
79	Recovery of the arrears of the Chintamani Municipality.	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	
80	Disposal of audit reports of the Municipality.	...	Do and Revenue Secretariat.	
81	Repairs to Taluk Office buildings at Chintamani.	...	Revenue Commissioner, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	
82	Opening of a Veterinary Dispensary ...	...	Revenue Commissioner.	
	Chikballapur Taluk.		*Chikballapur Taluk.*	
83	Water-supply to Chikballapur ...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	
84	Publicity as regards the cultivation of tank beds and free grazing in forests.	...	Revenue Commissioner, Conservator of Forests, and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	

Calendar for the Second Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

No. G. 13077-137—R. A. 32-18-1, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

No. G. 13077-137—R. A. 32-18-1, dated 3rd January 1919.

The annexed Calendar for the Second Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to be held in April 1919 is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information, guidance and punctual compliance.

2. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to the instructions laid down in paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of Government Notification No. G. 10156—G. R. 33-14-1, dated the 22nd March 1915, regarding the compilation of subjects to be discussed in the Representative Assembly and to the rules regulating the conduct of business at the Second Session of the Assembly.

3. Of the 206 general subjects and 91 local subjects of the last Session which were all left undiscussed, the local subjects will be taken as discussed and dealt with in the Secretariat in the usual course, leaving the 206 general subjects for discussion at the next Session. Government wish to observe that only 44 new subjects can therefore be taken up in this Session and that only the more important representations should be sent up.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Calendar for the April Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, April 1919.

1. By the 3rd February 1919:—
   (*a*) Taluk members and District Fund Boards, Municipal Councils and Recognised Associations should send to the respective Deputy Commissioners, memoranda of representations, suggestions on the subjects desired to be brought forward for discussion and interpellations for being answered at the April Session of the Assembly at Mysore.
   (*b*) Lists of Representative Assembly members who are likely to attend the meeting should be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat.
2. By the 3rd March 1919:—
   The Deputy Commissioners should hold at the District Headquarters a meeting of the members in order to select finally the subjects and interpellations to be sent to the General and Revenue Secretariat for inclusion in the consolidated list.
3. By the 10th March 1919:—
   Compilation of memoranda of subjects to be discussed in the Assembly with the Deputy Commissioners' remarks, and interpellations should reach the General and Revenue Secretariat.
4. The 21st April 1919:—
   Assembly Meetings commence.

Report of the Special Committee on the work of the Representative Assembly and duties of its Members.

No. G. 15452-60- R. A. 28-18-3, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Report of the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly constituted in Government Order No. G. 15077-127 —G. M. 626-17-1, dated 9th May 1918, to investigate and report on "The work of the Representative Assembly and the duties of its members" received with letter dated 5th September 1918, from the Convener of the Committee.

Order No. G. 15452-60 -R. A. 28-18-3, dated 25th January 1919.

The Committee make the following proposals in regard to the duties of members of the Assembly and the work of the Assembly :—

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Proposal No. 1.—To educate their constituents and the public generally in respect of their political, civic, and social and economic rights and obligations;

Proposal No. 2.—To arrange for subjects of general public interest being studied, worked up and reported upon by the members to the Representative Assembly; and

Proposal No. 3.—To work as *ex-officio* members of the District Committees of the Economic Conference along with such other members as may be nominated by Government.

WORK OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Proposal No. 4.—To discuss and record their opinion on the general tenor of all legislative bills other than emergency ones, before they are passed by the Legislative Council.

Proposal No. 5.—To move and pass resolutions in the Assembly on subjects of general interest including the draft annual budget.

Proposal No. 6.—To vote on all questions of general interest.

Proposal No. 7.—To consider and record their views on all questions relating to the enhancement of existing taxes, assessment charges, etc., and

Proposal No. 8.—To elect a panel of six persons out of whom one may be selected by His Highness the Maharaja to be a member of the Executive Council of the State for the term of the Assembly.

2. Government have considered these proposals and are pleased to direct as follows:—

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Proposals Nos. 1 and 2.—These proposals are approved. The manner in which they may be best carried out may be discussed at the next Session of the Assembly.

Proposal No. 3.—It is unnecessary to make members of the Assembly *ex-officio* members of District Committees of the Economic Conference as a fair number of members of the Assembly are already on those bodies.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Proposal No. 4.—Government may consult the Assembly on important legislative proposals at their discretion.

Proposal No. 5.—The proposal will be taken up for consideration after some time as powers have only very recently been granted to the Representative Assembly to interpellate Government and to the Legislative Council to move resolutions (excluding the budget.)

No. G. 15452-60—R. A. 28-18-3, dated 25th January 1919.

Proposals Nos. 6 and 7.—The right of voting is granted to the Assembly in respect of questions specially referred to them.

Proposal No. 8.—Government are not prepared at present to accept the suggestions put forward.

3. The Committee also propose that resolutions passed in the Assembly by a not less than two-thirds majority should be binding on Government subject to the veto of His Highness the Maharaja. In view, however, of the present decision on proposal No. 5 above this question does not arise.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—B. Narasinga Rao, Esq., Convener of the Special Committee, and Representative Assembly Member, Seringapatam.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts for communication to Representative Assembly Members of the Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

Tour Journals.

No. 2062-2103—E. A. G. 340, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 143—E. A. G., dated 24th August 1916, directing that Heads of Departments should prepare and forward to Government monthly journals in the prescribed form showing the work done and the inspections made by them during their tours and that the journals be treated as confidential.

Order No. 2062-2103- E. A. G. 340, dated 7th January 1919.

Government direct that the monthly journals should be submitted in printed forms to be supplied by the Superintendent, Government Press, on requisition.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 2330-1—E. A. G. 343, DATED 31ST JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 1501—E. A. G. 69, dated the 26th December 1918, sanctioning inspection rules for the offices and institutions of the Medical Department.

2. Letter No. C. 370 of 1918-19, dated 31st December 1918, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore stating that the Vaccine Institute and the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore, may be deleted from the list of institutions referred to in the above order, as they are in charge of officers under the administrative control of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Order No. 2330-1—E. A. G. 343, dated 31st January 1919.

Government direct that the Vaccine Institute and the Epidemic Diseases Hospital be deleted from the list of offices and institutions to be inspected by the officers of the Medical Department in accordance with the order read above.

Inspection Rules for the Vaccine Institute, one of the two institutions referred to by the Senior Surgeon, have been embodied in Government Order No. 1390-1398—E. A. G. 57, dated 12th November 1918, which prescribes rules for the inspection of offices under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner. Proposals for the periodical inspection of the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore, may also be submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner, for approval, early.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

Restoration of Minor Tanks.

No. R. 8542-51—L. R. 15-18-3, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. R. 12100-10—L. R. 36-17-21, dated 4th June 1918, directing the submission of half-yearly statements of progress in the restoration of Minor tanks entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

2. Statement of such work received with Revenue Commissioner's No. C. Per. 152-1, dated 1st November 1918, showing the progress made up to 30th June 1918.

(Printed as an annexure.)

Order No. R. 8542-51—L. R. 15-18-3, dated 11th January 1919.

Recorded.

(i) Items of work noted in the margin have not been started at all. Every effort should be made to commence them early.

10 and 21 to 27

(ii) No explanation has been offered for slow progress in the cases detailed in the margin. This should be furnished.

7, 11, 12, 18, and 19

(iii) The explanation given for slow progress is not quite satisfactory in the following cases:—

5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 17

2. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue suitable instructions for seeing that there is no delay in getting the trees on the existing tank bunds cut and removed and rights therein disposed of soon after the estimates receive sanction. (*Vide* items 5, 8 and 9 in the statement appended.)

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. ot Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE

Exd.—C. R.

Statement of works transferred to the Public Works Department for execution as required in Government Order No. R. 12100-10—L. R 36-17-21, dated 14th June 1918.

Serial Number	Name of work	Taluk in which situated	Number and date of Government Order in which the work was sanctioned	Amount of Estimate	Date of commencement	Progress till the end of previous half-year *i.e.* amount spent or actually paid to contractors	Progress during the half-year under report *i.e.* amount actually paid	Remarks. Here enter explanation for slow progress, date of completion etc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs			Rs. a. p.	
1	Restoring Tinnalu Minor tank Registered No. 37	Hoskote	R 8840-2—L. R. 385-16-2, dated 22nd February 1917.	1,560	Aug. 1917	7.86	165 0 0	
2	Restoring the Challahalli Bheemanakere (Minor tank) R. No. 234	Bangalore	R. 5995-7—L. R. 217-16-2, dated 13th December 1916.	2,816	April 1918	.	1,140 0 0	
3	Restoring Ekambally tank	Kolar	Chief Engineer's No 2242—7-3 11	3,751	Sept, 1914	1,172	.	The contractor was hopelessly slow. His contract is now cancelled and other arrangements made for the work and report submitted for orders Work will progress hereafter.
4	Chikbasala tank	Do	11495-7—L. R 471-16-2, dated 21st May 1917.	2,715	Nov 1917	1,025	1,246 7 0	Work nearing completion. There will be some excess; Revised estimate under preparation
5	Restoring Shapur tank R. No. 142	Do	R. 292-4—L. R 534-16-2, dated 11th July 1917.	4,415	June 1918		300 0 0	Work could not be pushed on as the question of cutting trees on the tank bund is not yet finally decided by the Revenue Department.
6	Do Shillingere tank	Do	2781-3—L. R. 266-17-2, dated 4th October 1917	3,962	Jan 1918		985 5 1	Work progressing well. Want of water being felt
7	Do Bunagere Suddanakere	Bowringpet	S. E. No. 1233, dated 12th March 1917	2,924	June 1817	1,760	575 0 0	Nearing completion
8	Do Kempapur tank	Do	8346-8—L. R. 352-16-2, dated 8th February 1917.	3,920	June 1918		290 0 0	The contractor for this work was settled late and cutting of trees on tank bund is not yet settled by the Revenue Department.
9	Do Aithandahally Dodakere ...	Do	2985-3—L. R. 266-17-2, dated 13th September 1917.	3,165	May 1918 ..		111 12 0	Just started Question of disposal of trees by the Revenue Department is delaying the work.
10	Do Keelakoppa Uppukere tank...	Do	5748-50—L. R. 340-17-2, dated 28th December 1917.	4,630				Work not yet started. The question of cutting trees existing on the bund is not yet settled by the Revenue Department.
11	Do Kamadevahalli Yerakunta tank	Mulbagal	9301-3—L. R. 398-16-2, dated 1st March 1917.	3,490	Feb. 1918	..	1,005 0 0	Work progressing well.
12	Do Sanyasi Pallya tank	Do	11487-9—L. R. 476-16-2, dated 21st May 1917.	1,710	Jan 1918		1,000 0 0	Work progressing well. Breach filling is not yet started.
13	Do Madaghatta Dodakere	Do	R. 911-13—L. R. 55-17-2, dated 25th July 1917.	2,985	Jan. 1918 ..	..	1,576 15 0	Work progressing well. Waste weir is nearly finished. Bund and revetment in progress.
14	Do Kadaripur Gopinkere	Do	4579-81—L. R. 304.17-2, dated 19th November 1917.	2,887	June 1918 ...	.	30 0 0	Just received sanction and work is in progress.
15	Do Anchalli Malaganakere ..	Do	R. 8038-10—L. R. 357-17-2, dated 5th February 1918.	3,350	Do ...	510	140 0 0	Just received sanction work started progressing well.
16	Do Kusundra tank ..	Srinivaspur.	7718-20—L. R. 335-12-2, dated 8th January 1917.	3,240	June 1917 ...	473—5—11	969 14 8	Progressing slowly; the contractor is being urged. Sluices are built. Waste weir will soon be started.

Statement of works transferred to the Public Works Department for execution as required in Government Order No. R. 12100-10—L. R. 36-17-21, dated 4th June 1918—*contd.*

Serial Number	Name of work	Taluk in which situated	Number and date of Government Order in which the work was sanctioned	Amount of estimate	Date of commencement	Progress till the end of previous half-year *i.e.*, amount spent or actually paid to contractors	Progress during the half-year under report *i.e.*, amount actually paid	Remarks: Here enter explanation for slow progress, date of completion, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
17	Restoring Nagaraja Hosahalli tank ...	Chintamani ..	7121-3—L. R. 334-16-2, dated 8th January 1917.	2,724	February 1918	...	289 0 0	Work progressing very slowly. Contracter is the patel of the village and in spite of warnings is still slow. Last warning is being issued.
18	Do Gantiganahalli tank ...	Chikballapur ...	11490-2—L. R. 472-16-2, dated 21st May 1917.	2,973	March 1518	..	364 13 0	Work progressing slowly.
19	Do Bedimarhu tank ...	Goribidnur ...	11847-9—L. R. 493-15-2, dated 26th May 1917.	3,682	October 1917	800	714 13 0	Work progressing slowly. Waste weir and sluices are started.
20	Do Honavacandra tank ...	Gubbi ...	5627-9—L. R. 324-17-2, dated 21st December 1917.	2,710	May 1918	..	395 0 0	The work could only be started in May 1918, as no one came forward to do the work till then.
21	Do Bettahalli minor tank ...	Kunigal ...	Superintending Engineer's No. 618 22nd January 1918.	4,020	Not started	...	.....	As no contractor or local raiyats came forward to take up the work though necessary intimation was given to people through the Amildar and Deputy Commissioner, one contractor applied for higher rates was selected as per Superintending Engineer's. The contractor has not yet executed Mutchalika to start the work.
22	Do Ankasapura tank ...	Mandya ..	R. 10496-8—L. R. 422-17-2, dated 24th April 1918.	3,640	...	...	.....	Tenders for this work have been called for.
23	Do Makodu Doddakere ...	Hunsur ...	11517, dated 10th December 1914, from the Chief Engineer to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	3,940	..	...	.. ..	Work not started since only Rs. 600-6-11 out of Rs. 1,470 towards the contribution has been recovered.
24	Do Chikkyathanhalli Manigowdanakatte.	Hunsur ..	R. 9333-5—L. R. 386, R. 17-2, dated 7th March 1918.	3,985	...	...	.....	Work not yet started since the recovery of the contribution of Rs. 508 is not yet communicated from the Deputy Commissioner who has been written to.
25	Do Marur Kuntekere ...	Hunsur ...	R. 10428-30—L. R. 513-15-2, dated 12th May 1918.	2,850	.	...	.....	Contribution not yet recovered from the raiyats and so work cannot be started.
26	Do Kalgere minor tank ...	Chitaldrug ...	R. 2425-36—L. R. 36-16-17, 10th March 1917.	1,481	Not started	...	.....	Works are not started as the intimation of recovery of raiyats contribution is not received from the Deputy Commissioner or has intimated to start the works pending recovery of the contribution. The Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject in Nos. 98, dated 13th June 1917 and 1328, dated 17th July 1918.
27	Do Bilichode minor tank ...	Jagalur ...	R. 1259-4—L. R. 63-17-2, dated 6th August 1917.	3,450	Do	...	.. ...	

Village Common Fund.

No. R. 8333-43—R. M. 4-18-54, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. R. 9034-43—L. R. 10-14-139, dated the 19th April 1915, passing orders in the matter of the formation of a Village Common Fund by Village Committees and directing among other things, the Village Common Fund collected being deposited in the Government Savings Bank in the name of the Chairman of the Committee concerned.

READ—

(2) Letter No. C. 1215—Gl. 18-19, dated 9th November 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for the Village Common Fund being allowed to be kept in Co-operative Societies instead of in Government Savings Bank, in respect of villages where such societies exist.

Order No. R. 8333-43—R. M. 4-18-54, dated 8th January 1919.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner is approved.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
For *Revenue Secretary to Government.*

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in Mysore.

No. R. 8714-22—R. M. 45-18-2, DATED 15TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 95, dated 26th December 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his remarks the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in Mysore, during the year 1917-18.

(Printed in extenso as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 8714-22—R. M. 45-18-2, dated 15th January 1919.

Recorded.

2. During the year twelve Hospitals and Dispensaries in all were working and late in June last, four new Dispensaries were opened at Chikballapur, Maddagiri, Saklespur and Tarikere. The number of fresh admissions and cases treated daily rose from 20,604 and 67,012 during the previous year, to 23,332 and 80,285, respectively, during the year under review. Government are glad to note that the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries are gaining in popularity. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite proposals for opening new Dispensaries during the current year and for improving the Veterinary Hospital at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The equipment and buildings of these hospitals require more attention.

3. The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 28,041 or 29 per cent less than that of the last year. Government consider that sufficient attention is not paid to inoculation and preventive work. The pay and prospects of the Veterinary Officers have recently been improved by a re-organization of the Department and Government have further authorised the Revenue Commissioner to entertain new hands in the I and II grades of Assistant Inspectors on any intermediate pay in the scales fixed for the grades. The full sanctioned strength should now be entertained without further delay.

4. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, the Superintendent, who was connected with the Department from its very inception and in whose death in August last the department has sustained a severe loss.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.

No. R. 8714-22—R. M. 45-18-2, dated 15th January 1919.

Letter No. C. Per. 95, dated 26th December 1918, from K. R. Srinivasaiengar, Esq., M.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1917-18, submitted by my Office Assistant Mr. P. Mahadevayya, who has been in temporary charge of the Civil Veterinary Department since 10th August last owing to the lamentable death of the Superintendent, Mr. N. Narasimha Iyengar.

2. From the Agricultural standpoint, the year was one of fair prosperity and water and fodder were generally available for cattle in sufficient quantities all over the State. There was, however, an outbreak of 'Rinderpest' in a virulent form throughout the year in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, while 'Black-quarter' prevailed in the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan. 'Foot and 'Mouth' disease prevailed in the malnad parts. Statement No. 2 appended to the report gives particulars of the extent of inoculation work done in the several Districts against the said disease. It will be seen that 28,041 cattle were inoculated during the year of which 26,302 were against 'Rinderpest' and 1,739 against 'Black-quarter'.

3. The number of fresh admissions continued to increase, the total for the year being 23,332 as against 20,604. The total number of cases treated daily rose from 67,012 to 80,285 during the year under report.

4. In addition to his ordinary departmental duties, the late Superintendent, Mr. N. Narasimha Iyengar, held charge of the Veterinary class in the Agricultural School at Hebbal and was also *ex-officio* Veterinary Officer of in the Mysore Horse. He inspected almost all the Veterinary Institutions in the State and rendered valuable aid to cattle owners during his tours. The Assistant Veterinary Inspectors toured within their jurisdiction and inoculated cattle against 'Rinderpest.' They also attended cattle shows and conferences and delivered lectures and gave useful instructions to the people regarding the rearing of cattle and the treatment of diseases.

5. There were, at the beginning of the year, twelve Hospitals and Dispensaries in all, one each at the District Headquarters and the rest at Channapatna, Nagamangala, Sagar and Davangere. Four Dispensaries at Chikballapur, Maddagiri, Sakiespur and Tarikere were opened on the 20th June 1918. Four more Dispensaries have been ordered to be opened during 1918-19, in the marginally noted places. Proposals for the construction of buildings on modern lines for the Veterinary Hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore are under the consideration of Government. Cattle owners are appreciating the value of veterinary aid rendered by the Department and the increasing demand for more Dispensaries in every district is an unmistakable proof of the popularity and usefulness of Veterinary Institutions.

1. Dodballapur (or Devanhalli)
2. Chintamani
3. Nanjangud (or Hunsur)
4. Honnali

6. With a view to improve the pay and prospects of the Veterinary Officers, Government have, in their Order No. R. 8854-83—Agri. 27-16-11, dated 27th February 1918, been pleased to revise the scale of pay of the officers of the Department. But in spite of the re-organization, considerable difficulty is experienced in securing the services of qualified hands and it has not been found possible to increase the staff to its sanctioned strength owing to the paucity of qualified men and the increasing demand for their services everywhere.

Progress Report of Village Improvement Works.

No. R. 9063-74—R. M. 4-18-60, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. 24-1, dated 25th October 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Report of Progress of Village Improvement work in the several districts for the quarter ending 30th June 1918, together with a copy of his review thereon.

Order No. R. 9063-74—R. M. 4-18-60, dated 21st January 1919.

Recorded.

2. The submission of the returns was again belated in most of the districts. This and the occurrence of numerous discrepancies such as those noticed by the Revenue Commissioner in his review point to some radical defect in the system of maintaining the registers and statistics on which these returns are based. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to favour Government with his views regarding the measures necessary to effect a general improvement in Village Improvement Statistics. Government have reason to believe that they are very carelessly compiled and do not always represent the actual state of affairs.

3. *Progress in the working of the scheme.*—The consolidated statement appended shows the progress in the working of the scheme in the several districts. Government are glad to note that the percentage of active Committees shows a slight increase over the previous quarter being 54·4 per cent against 52·3. The Chitaldrug District continues to lead, while Mysore still occupies the last place.

4. *Special village improvement works.*—Taking the figures for all the four quarters, it is noted that out of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 98,800, a sum of Rs. 62,008 or 62·7 per cent has been spent on the whole. The lapses are heaviest in the districts of Kadur and Tumkur and least in Kolar District. The results are still far from satisfactory though slightly better than those of the previous year.

5. The total value of works executed without the aid of Government grant, amounts to about Rs. 5,04,314 for the whole year, taking the figures for all the four quarters, against Rs. 3,07,129 in the previous year. It is hoped that these figures are based on a correct estimate.

6. Similarly, the total length of cart-tracks newly opened or improved during the year is 2,735 miles against 2,619½ miles in the previous year.

7. A sum of Rs. 17,457 was collected as common fund against Rs. 21,249 and 2½ pallas of grain in the previous quarter, making a total of Rs. 88,357 besides 222½ pallas of grain for the whole year against Rs. 31,923 in the previous year.

8. The following Amildars and Deputy Amildars are reported to have done good work under the scheme in the several districts, except Bangalore and Tumkur. The Deputy Commissioners of these districts should be called upon to submit similar reports as regards their districts.

Name of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.	*Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk.*
Mr. Mahamed Abdulla Sheriff	.. Bowringpet.
„ B. Lingiah	.. Hunsur.
„ D. Srinivasa Rao ..	.. Gundlupet.
„ S. Narayana Rao ..	.. Tirthahalli.
„ C. Jaya Rao	.. Channarayapatna.
„ G. Venkata Rao ..	.. Alur.
„ A. G. Donne	.. Chikmagalur.
„ Venkannachar	.. Jagalur.
„ M. N. Srinivasa Iyengar ..	.. Chitaldrug.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.

Statement showing the progress made in the working of the Village Improvement Scheme in the several districts during the quarter ended 30th June 1918.

District	Village Committees and population			Committees that devoted half a day per week for communal labour		Committees subscribing for one or more newspapers		Committees holding weekly meetings for recreation and instruction		Number of Village Committees that have carried out special works of Village Improvement.	Cost of works carried out with the aid of Government grant				Length of cart-tracks newly opened or improved.	Number of villages in which Committees have yet to be formed.	Amount of village common fund collected	Value of work done by Villagers without Government grant-in-aid.
	Number of Village Committees in existence	Total number of villages served by the Committees	Total population served by the Committees	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned		Contribution by Villagers	Government Grant-in-aid	Total	Amount actually spent				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	M. F.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore ...	1,243	1,939	5,69,224	867	3,99,100	789	3,76,060	680	3,50,350	184	8,376 9 4	8,337 9 2	16,714 2 6	6,020 6 10	28—4	216	233 0 0	9,745 0 0
Kolar	1,244	2,196	5,83,729	893	3,81,553	613	2,76,337	628	2,72,571	254	2,466 1 6	2,393 13 0	4,859 14 6	7,192 13 9	54—2	336	3,013 14 7	20,361 6 6
Tumkur ...	1,315	2,312	6,46,241	932	4,50,005	1,154	3,92,404	782	3,76,632	120	2,209 0 0	1,385 0 0	3,594 0 0	2,462 0 0	110—3	95	1,653 0 0	11,993 0 0
Mysore ...	1,761	2,680	11,35,631	447	3,05,654	609	4,95,273	886	2,97,094	84	4,287 0 0	4,326 0 0	8,613 0 0	3,478 11 8	37—2	124	3,893 12 6	16,331 14 8
Hassan ...	1,003	2,142	4,99,119	515	2,39,064	488	2,22,707	398	1,98,797	216	3,575 15 0	3,346 12 3	6,922 11 3	2,946 13 1	63—6	22	2,063 4 0	29,377 11 4
Shimoga ...	858	1,701	4,62,208	631	3,54,590	669	3,54,573	442	2,77,124	320	2,441 14 0	2,435 8 0	4,877 6 0	2,652 12 0	190—0	16	2,900 6 0	7,623 0 0
Kadur	522	911	2,92,379	212	1,03,200	303	1,70,356	143	81,247	66	2,002 15 0	2,202 10 1	4,205 9 1	.....	69—2	...	1,281 0 0	10,788 0 0
Chitaldrug ...	874	1,194 and 14 hamlets	5,26,827	712	4,49,237	657	4,09,097	497	3,18,816	98	5,681 8 0	5,468 8 0	11,150 0 0	3,629 10 3	152—4	7	3,419 0 0	8,198 0 0
Total ...	8,920	15,389	47,05,358	5,209	26,81,803	5,282	26,96,807	3,956	21,72,631	1,342	31,040 14 10	29,895 12 6	60,936 11 4	28,403 3 7	705—7	816	17,457 5 1	1,14,418 0 6

Sandalwood Trees.

No. R. 8145-54—Ft. 176-17-9, dated 4th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MÁHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Subject No. 43 of the Representative Assembly of October 1917, regarding the concessions to be shown to encourage the growth of sandalwood and the reply of Government thereto.

(2) The Report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the subject.

(3) Letter No. C. 3468, dated 4th April 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his opinion with regard to the Committee's recommendations.

(4) Letter No. 4284, dated 1st October 1918, from the Conservator of Forests, submitting his views with regard to the same subject.

Order No. R. 8145-54 Ft. 176-17-9, dated 4th January 1919.

The recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—

(1) Waste lands should be given out on shraya tenure.

(2) Inamdars should be encouraged to plant sandal trees on their waste lands.

(3) Landholders should be encouraged to dibble sandal seeds on all vacant lands round their holdings.

(4) Areas selected for plantations should be half a mile distant from villages.

(5) The sale proceeds of mature trees should be divided equally between Government and the planters.

(6) The choppings from the trees should be given to the owners of the lands who pay assessment.

2. The Revenue Commissioner states that the proposal to grant waste lands on shraya tenure for sandalwood plantation may be given a trial wherever such lands are not reserved or required for other purposes, that the third proposal does not commend itself to him and that the other proposals are matters for the orders of Government.

3. The Conservator of Forests is of opinion that the rules contained in the marginally noted Government Orders provide for efficient preservative measures as regards the *existing growth* both on occupied lands as well as on lands that may hereafter be granted for occupation, besides affording sufficient incentive for the occupants to carefully protect the growth and that no further concession is called for, specially as the occupants have neither undergone any trouble nor have been put to any expense on this account. As regards new plantations however that may hereafter be raised the Conservator of Forests recommends that in return for the expense, care and labour involved for a number of years in their rearing, the planters may be shown the concession of sharing the net proceeds equally with Government in the maidan parts and to the extent of 25 per cent in the sandal tracts of the malnad.

Notification No. R. 7710—L. R. 319-08-1, dated 25th March 1909.

Notification No. R. 10916-25—Ft. 163-09-16, dated 25th March 1909.

Notification No. 7709 Ft. 13-05-18, dated 25th March 1909.

Notification No. 7191-201 Ft. 191-13-2, dated 19th February 1915.

4. Government are now pleased to direct that waste lands may be given out on shraya tenure for sandalwood cultivation wherever such lands are not reserved or required for other purposes. The exact terms on which the lands may be given out should be decided with reference to the merits of each individual case.

5. Raiyats raising plantations under this order will be entitled to 50 per cent of the net value of mature trees removed from such plantations in the maidan taluks and 25 per cent in the malnad taluks. This rule will apply also to Inamdars who are not at present entitled to the sandal trees on their lands.

6. Government consider that no action is necessary on the other recommendations of the Special Committee.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA'
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Notification No. R. 1177—Ft. 21-12-2, dated 29th August 1912, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Sindhagere Forest Block in the Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks.

(2) Letter No. R. 4798—Ft. 174-13-6, dated 15th November 1915, from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, conveying the orders of Government, for the exclusion from the said forest block, of the Hallikere Amrut Mahal Kaval in the Kadur Taluk at the time of the settlement of the forest.

(3) Government Order No. R. 3209-11—Ft. 181-15-4, dated 22nd September 1916, directing that the Buchanahalli Amrut Mahal Kaval proposed for inclusion in the block be treated as an enclosure and that the right of free grazing be allowed to the cattle of the Amrut Mahal Department throughout the year in the Lakumenahalli kaval to be included in the block.

(4) Government Order No. R. 5289-90—Ft. 39-18-4, dated 10th October 1918 approving the Conservator's recommendation to treat the whole of the Buchanahalli kava as enclosure instead of only Survey No. 2 thereof and requesting the Revenue Commissioner to submit a revised draft Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation.

(5) Letter No. C. 383—Gl. dated 24th December 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner, submitting a revised boundary * Notification in accordance with the above orders, and the B. & C. registers.

* (Printed as an accompaniment with the Forest Settlement Officer's letter and B and C registers.

Order No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer is approved as revised in the orders read above. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st March 1919, will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA.
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with map and registers.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

No. R. 9321—Ft. 39-18-7, dated 25th January 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st March 1919, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of the block	Boundaries
Kadur.	Kadur and Chikmagalur	7527-34 or 11·76 square miles.	Sindagere.	*North.*—Starting from the tri-junction bandhs of Lakkammanahalli Kaval, Lakkammanahalli and Sadarahalli villages the boundary line runs along the common boundary between Lakkammanahalli Kaval and Lakkammanahalli villages to the tri-junction bandhs of the said villages and Beeranahalli: then again along the common boundary between Lakkammanahalli Kaval and Beeranahalli villages to a point about 10 chains slightly south-east from the south-west corner of survey No. 51 of the latter village; then slightly north-east for about 86 chains through survey numbers 15 and 14 to a point on the common boundary between Beeranahalli and Sirabadagi villages about 25 chains south-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 13 of Beeranahalli; then again slightly north-east for about 22 chains through survey No. 11 of Sirabadagi to the Southern-most corner of survey No 17, then along the southern boundary of the said survey number to its south-east corner, then north-east for about 57 chains through survey Nos. 37 of Sirabadagi and 49 of Somikatte to a point about 14 chains south-east from the tri-junction bandhs of Hulikere, Sirabadagi and Somikatte villages, then again north-east for about 40 chains through survey No. 49 of the last named village to a point about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 50; then south-east for about 81 chains through survey No. 49 to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 35; then slightly south-east for about 24 chains through survey Nos. 49 and 10 to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-east corner of survey No. 35; then slightly north-east for about 38 chains through survey No. 10 to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 33; then north-east for about 79 chains through survey No. 10 to a point about 5 chains east from the south-east corner of survey No. 8; then slightly north-west for about 20 chains to a point on the common boundary between Ketmarnahalli and Somikatte about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 9 of the latter village: then along the common boundary between Ketmarnahalli and Somikatte to the quadro-junction bandhs of the said villages. Hallikere Kaval and Jodi Lingadahalli village; then along the common boundary between Somikatte and Jodi Lingadahalli village to the quadro-junction bandhs of the above named 2 villages, Bidari and Buchanahalli Kaval; then again along the common boundary between Jodi Lingadahalli and Bidare villages to the two hotte bandhs situated at about 30 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 14 of the above named latter village. *East.*—Then the line passes in a south-westerly direction for about 44 chains through survey No. 9 of Bidari to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 148; then slightly north-west for about 14 chains through survey No. 9 to a point 11 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 148; then west for about 18 chains to a point about 9 chains north-west from the above named corner; then south-east for about 19 chains to a point about 6 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 148 then east for about 14 chains to a point about 12 chains south-east from the above named corner: then south-west for about 59 chains through survey No. 94 to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 92; then west for about 7 chains to a point about 6 chains north-west from the said corner then south-west for about 5 chains to a point about 5 chains west from the same corner; then south-east for about 17 chains through survey Nos. 94 and 98 to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south west corner of survey No. 92; then south east for about 5 chains to a point about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 93; then south-east for about 11 chains to a point about 7 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 95; then east for about 9 chains to a point about 7 chains south-east from the south-west corner of the above named survey number; then south east for about 74 chains through survey No. 98 to the tri-junction bandhs of Layalapur, Bidari and Buchanahalli Kaval; then along the common boundary between Layalapur and Buchanahalli Kaval to the tri-junction bandhs of the said villages and Jodi Inam Machenahalli.

South.—Then the line continues along the common coundary between Buchenahalli Kaval on one side and Jodi Inam Machenahalli, Inam Hosahalli and Inam Belavadi villages on the other to the south-west corner of survey No. 53 of Sindagere; then north-west along the common boundary between Buchenahalli Kaval and Sindagere to the north-west corner of survey No. 52 of the latter village; then in the same direction for about 47 chains through survey No. 3 of Buchenahalli Kaval to the north-east corner of survey No. 165 of Sindagere; then again in the same direction for about 37 chains through survey numbers 3 of Buchenahalli Kaval and 30 of Kabbaligarahalli to the northernmost corner of survey No. 198 of Sindagere; then north-west for about 60 chains through survey No. 30 to a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No.12(tank); then north-west for about 82 chains through survey Nos. 11 of Sindagere and 30 of Kabbalagerahalli to a point about 5 chains north from the north-east corner of survey No. 8; then west for about 24 chains to a point about 5 chains, north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 7; then south-west for about 25 chains through survey Nos. 30 and 32 to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 47; then south-west for about 15 chains to a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No. 47; then south-east for about 20 chains to a point about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 48; then slightly south-east for about 8 chains through survey No. 46 to a point about 5 chains south-west from the westernmost corner of survey No. 48; then south-east for about 7 chains to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 48; then again south-west for about 26 chains to a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No. 17; then in the same direction for about 27 chains to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 24; then south-west for about 33 chains through survey No. 46 to a point about 3 chains south from the south-east corner of survey No. 42; then south-west for about 3 chains to a point about 6 chains slightly south-west from the said corner; then south for about 23 chains through survey number 138 of Sindagere to a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No. 137; then south-east for about 7 furlongs through survey Nos. 138 and 152 to the tri-junction bandhs of the said village, Chikkalasapur and Eswarahalli; then along the northern boundary of Chikkalasapur to the tri-junction bandhs of the said village, Mallammanahalli and Sindagere; then south-west for about 25 chains through survey No. 9 of Mallammanahalli to a point about 5 chains east from the north-east corner of survey No. 7.

West.—Then the line passes in a northerly direction for about 118 chains through survey Nos. 9 and 45 of Mallammanahalli, 33 of Kowtal and 11 of Devakondanahalli to a point about 7 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 12 of the last named village; then slightly north-west for about 6 chains to a point about 9 chains south-east from the northernmost corner of survey No. 13; then north-west for about 12 chains to a point about 5 chains north-east from the above named corner; then west for about 43 chains through survey No. 11 of Devagondanahalli to a point about 5 chains north from the northernmost corner of survey No. 19; then south-west for about 9 chains to a point about 9 chains north from the north-west corner of survey No. 19; then slightly south-west for about 24 chains through survey No. 25 to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 24; then south-west for about 16 chains to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of survey No. 38; then north-west for about 32 chains through survey No. 25 to a point about 23 chains north-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 39 of Kanibahalli; then north-west for about 79 chains through survey No. 40 to a point about 5 chains east from the north-east corner of survey number 41; then west for about 20 chains to the tri-junction bandhs of Kanivehalli, Kyatanbid and Lakkammanahalli Kaval; then along the western boundary of Lakkammanahalli Kaval then along the western boundary of Lakkammanahalli Kaval to meet the starting point.

REMARKS.

The following rights are admitted in the block.

A.—The following are treated as enclosures.

The cave temple known as Karadi Gavi situated on a hillock in the south-west corner of survey No. 10 of Somikatte is treated as an enclosure with a margin of 3 chains all round. Access to it is by means of foot-path passing through survey Nos. 34 and 10, (*vide* right of way No. 8).

2. Survey Nos. 34, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51 and 52 of Kabbaligarahalli will be treated as an enclosure with a margin of 3 chains all round. Access to it is by means at foot-path leading from Kabbalagarahalli to Devagondanahalli (*vide* right of way No. 4).

3. The whole of the Buchanahalli Amrut Mahal Kaval will be treated as an enclosure. Access to it is by means of cart-track leading from Sindagere to Somikatte (*vide* right of way No. 10).

B.— The following rights of way are admitted through the block for the use of men and cattle in case of foot-paths and for men cattle and carts in case of cart-tracks throughout the year.

1. *Cart-track 15 feet wide leading from Sindagere to Bidare.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 3 chains north-east from the easternmost corner of survey No. 198 of Sindagere and runs north-east for about 5 chains and leaves the forest at a point about 7 chains north-east from the easternmost corner of survey No. 198 of Sindagere. It again enters the forest at a point about 8 chains south-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 3 of Buchanahalli Kaval and runs north for about 30 chains through survey No. 98 of Bidare and enters the enclosure No. 3. It re-enters the forest at a point about 23 chains west from the north-west corner of survey No. 92 of Bidare and passes south-east for about 30 chains through survey No. 98 and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 10 chains west from the north-west corner of survey No. 93.

2. *Foot-path 6 feet wide from Sirabadige to Kabbaligarahalli.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about a chain north-east from the south-west corner of survey No. 17 of Sirabadigi and runs south-east, south-west and again south-east for about 100 chains through survey Nos. 11 and 37 of Sirabadige and 30 and 32 of Kabbaligarahalli and quits the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 13 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 47 of Kabbaligarahalli.

3. *Foot-path 6 feet in width leading from Kabbaligarahalli to Buchanahalli Kaval.*—It enters the forest from the enclosure No. 2 at a point about 3 chains north from the north-west corner of survey No. 33 of Kabbaligarahalli and runs north-east for about 132 chains through survey Nos. 32 and 30 of Kabbaligarahalli and 11 of Sindagere and reaches the enclosure No. 3 at a point about 20 chains south-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 2, Buchanahalli Kaval.

4. *Foot-path 6 feet wide leading from Devagondanahalli to Kabbaligarahalli.*—It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 8 chains north-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 13 of Devagondanahalli and runs north-east for about 7 chains through survey No. 11 and reaches the enclosure No. 2 at a point about 3 chains west from the south-west corner of survey No. 37 of Kabbligarahalli. It re-enters the forest at a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 50 and passes slightly north-east for about 7 chains through survey No. 46 and leaves the forest at a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of survey No. 48.

5. *Foot-path 6 feet in width leading from Beeranahalli to Devagondanahalli*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 21 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 51 of Beeranhalli and runs south-east and south-west for about 122 chains through Survey Nos. 14 of Beeranhalli and 11 of Devagondanahalli and leaves the forest at a point about 12 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 14 of the latter village.

6. *Foot-path.*—Six feet wide leading from Kanivehalli to Beeranhalli through Lakkammanahalli Kaval and on to Sirabadige:—It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 15 chains north-west from the north-east corner of survey No. 46 of Kanivehalli and runs north-west and north-east through survey Nos. 40 of Kanivehalli and 1 of Lakkammanahalli Kaval and quits the forest at a point about 4 chains south-east from the south-west corner of survey No. 52 of Beeranhalli.

7. *Cart-track.*—Twelve feet in width leading from Beeranhalli to Kanivehalli and Jyathabide:—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 12 chains west from the north-west corner of survey No. 52 of Beeranhalli and runs west, south, south-east and again south for about 150 chains through Lakkammanahalli Kaval and quits the forest at a point about 2 chains north-west from the north-east corner of survey No. 42 of Kanivehalli.

8. *Foot-path.*—Six feet wide leading from Somikatte to the temple of Karadigavi in survey No. 10 of Somikatte:— It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 5 chains north-east from the south-east corner of survey No. 35 of Somikatte and runs south-west for about 47 chains through survey No. 10 and reaches the enclosure.

8(*a*). *Foot-path.*—Six feet wide leading from the temple Kardigavi (Enclosure No. 1) to Bidare *via* Buchanahalli Kaval. It enters the forest at a point about 17 chains north-east from the north-west corner of survey No. 2 of Buchanahalli Kaval and runs north-west for about 7 chains and enters the enclosure number 1.

9. *Foot-path.*—Six feet wide leading from Somikatte to Ranganathaswami temple in survey No. 49:—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 14 chains north-west from the southern-most corner of survey No. 50 of Somikatte and runs west for about 20 chains through survey No. 49 and leaves the forest at a point about 12 chains north-east from the tri-junction bandhs of Hulikere, Sirabadige and Somikatte.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

10. *Cart-track.*—Twelve feet in width leading from Somikatte to Sindagere:—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 5 chains south from the south-east corner of survey No. 33 of Somikatte and runs south-east for about 32 chains through survey No. 10 and enters Buchanahalli Kaval (Enclosure number 3).

11. *Foot-path.*—Six feet in width leading from Somikatte to Jodi Lingadahalli:—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 15 chains north-east from the north-east corner of survey No. 33 of Somikatte and passes south-east for about 23 chains through survey No. 10 and follows the demarcation line for about 32 chains and quits the forest.

C. *Concessions.*—The villagers of Sirabadagi are allowed to graze their sheep 1,030 in number on payment of half the seigniorage rates in the State Forest.

The right of free grazing in the Lakkammanahalli Kaval at all times of the year is conceded to the Amrut Mahal cattle (*vide* Government Order No. R. 3209-11—Ft. 181-15-4, dated 22nd September 1916).

By Order,
B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Enclosure 5, dated Bangalore, the 29th June 1918, from B. Basavaradhya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, to K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq. M.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the Settlement of Sindagere block in Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks, Kadur District.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation proposing to constitute the area into a State Forest appeared on pages 338 and 339 of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, dated 5th September 1912. The proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by Mr. B. T. Kesaviengar, Sub-Division Officer on 22nd September 1915 and the same published on pages 955-957 of the Kanada issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, dated 14th October 1915. The spare copies of the proclamatory notification were got served on the villagers concerned through the Amildars of Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks by Mr. Kesaviengar himself who finished the Settlement work also on the 19th April 1916. But the records were in appeal till 28th November 1917 and they were received in this office on the 20th December 1917 for the preparation and submission of the completion report.

3. The decision of the Forest Settlement Officer which was not found in the records had to be got from the Sub-Division Officer and it was received on the 23rd January 1918. The drawing work in this Office being heavy a temporary draughtsman for the preparation of this and other old maps was sanctioned *vide* Government Order No. 9508—Ft. 93-17-5, dated 17th March 1918, and he was appointed on the 4th May 1918 The completion of the sketch which is a big one took time. The statistics of the villages affected by the formation of the block had to be got from the Amildars of Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks. This was not received in spite of several reminders. The marginally noted items of informations were required as they were found neither in the sketch nor in the village maps but had been granted in the decision. I had to send my Head Clerk to get the correct statistical information required for the 'C' statement as well as the information noted above. Hence the delay.

i The situation of:—two kattes known as Kalyanakatte and Koppal Katte in Kubbaligarahalli village.

ii Temples in Somikatte village.

iii Survey number 148 of Bidare which has been newly phoded and given out for cultivation as ordered by the Settlement Officer to be treated as an enclosure, was not marked on the sketch.

iv Cart-tracks and foot-paths in Lakkammanahalli Kaval were also not noted in the map.

4. The width of the right of way leading from Sindagere to Bidare is noted as 11 yards and that of the foot-path leading from Beeranahalli to Devagondanahalli as one chain. I do not know whether this is a clerical error. The width generally allowed for the cart-tracks and foot-paths are 12 feet and 6 feet respectively. As I have no powers to correct it, the necessary correction may be caused, if necessary.

5. It is said in the appeal decision that the demarcation line should be shifted in such a way as to exclude Buchanahalli Kaval which has been directed to be treated as an enclosure in Government Order No. 3209-11—Ft. 181-15-4, dated 22nd September 1916. But the situation of the Kaval in question is neither convenient to exclude it altogether from the forest nor to be treated as an enclosure. I have excluded survey No. 3 of the said Kaval which is in the southern portion and have treated survey No. 2 the northern portion as an enclosure.

6. The following records are herewith submitted:—

1. "B" Register.
2. "C" Register.
3. Boundary Notification.
4. Sketch Map.
5. Topo tracing.

7. The date from which the reservation is to take effect may kindly be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikanta Gowda, Patel of Sindagere.	12th April 1916.	States that the area proposed for the State Forest should not be taken up for that purpose as it will be a hardship for the grazing rights of the villagers even if the proposed area is taken up. He prays that rights of way now enjoyed may be admitted	...	States that the gomal left for the villagers is more than sufficient for the cattle there. He has no objection for the rights of way being admitted.	In the Sindagere village there is at present an extent of 1,126 and odd acres of gomal and 698 and odd acres of kharab, out of this it is proposed and acquire for the State Forest 520 acres of gomal and 510 acres of kharab. There are about 760 horned cattle and about 500 sheep and goats in the village. Even allowing a liberal extent of 50 acres per 100 head of cattle, the total grazing area necessary for the village cattle will be about 600 acres, but the gomal and grazing kharab that will be left for the village, after giving up the proposed area will be about 780 acres. There is besides an extent of 117 acres of assessed waste. This ought to more than suffice the grazing requirements of the village cattle. The line should run along the northern boundary of Belvadi village of the south-east corner of survey No. 53 of Sindagere village, then along the eastern side of the same survey number to its north east corner. Then north-west for about 1 mile and 5 chains through survey Nos. 9 of Buchanahalli and 30 of Sindagere to the north east corner of survey No. 197 of the latter village. Then again in the same direction for about 6 furlongs through survey No. 30 to a point about 6 chains away from the north-east corner bandhs of survey No. 12, i.e., the tank. Then north-west for about 5 furlongs and 15 chains through survey No. 11 of Sindagere and 30 of Kabbaligarahalli to a point about half a furlong from the north-east corner of survey No. 10 of Kabbaligarahalli village. That is cutting the boundary line at a point about 1 furlongs and 13 chains to the south of the tri-junction bandhs of Buchanahalli survey No. 2 and Kabbaligarahalli and Sindagere. Then in the same direction for about 1 furlong and 5 chains through survey No. 30 to a point half a furlong from the north-east corner of survey No. 8. Then along the northern side of survey Nos. 8, 53 and 7 to a point half a furlong from the north-west corner of the last number. Then south-west for about 2 furlongs and 5 chains through survey Nos. 30 and 32 to a point half a furlong from the north-west corner of survey No. 17. Then along the western side of the same survey number to a point half a furlong from the south-west corner: Then south-east for about 2 furlongs throug survey No. 32 to a point half a furlong from the north-west corner of survey No. 18. Then along the west of the same survey number to a point half a furlong from its westernmost corner. Then south-east for about 8 chains through survey No. 16 to a point half a furlong from the south-west corner of survey No. 18. Then in the same direction for about 6 furlongs through survey No. 46 to a point half a furlong to the south-west corner of survey No. 21 leaving a uniform margin of half a furlong from the south-west corner of survey Nos. 17 and 60. Then south-west for 4 furlongs and 5 chains through	The gomal land now left for the village is sufficient as the gomal area is at a rate of more than sixty acres per head of cattle. I agree with the decision of the Settlement Officer.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sundagere State Forest—*contd*

No	Name of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officers' arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision if any of Court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						survey No 46 to a point half a furlong from the north west corner of survey No 139 Then along the western side of survey Nos 139 and 137 leaving the said margin of half a furlong to a point half a furlong away from the south west corner of survey No 137 Then south east for about 7 furlongs through survey No 172 to the tri junction bandhs of Chikkakalasapur Iswarahalli and Sundagere Then along the northern boundary of Chikkakalasapur to the tri junction bandhs of Mallammanahalli, Sundagere and Chikkakalasapur, then west for about 3 furlongs through survey No 9 of Mallammanahalli to the north east corner of survey No 7 of the same village Cart track to Bidari existing in the south east corner of survey No 50 of Sundagere is admitted The cart track should be 11 yards wide and 10 chains long It enters the forest in its north east boundary and is shown in the village map	
2	Patel Karegowda of Kabbaligarahalli	12th April 1916	States that the villagers should be allowed free access (1) To the two kattes known as Kalyankatte and Koppal katte included in the block (2) To be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of the four foot paths running through area (3) Adds also that the villagers will be put to much inconvenience if the gomal is given away to the Forest Department Prays for rights to bring fuel and timber for agricultural purposes (4) Assessed occupied Nos 34 and 38 and other assessed waste lands should not be included in the area		Survey Nos 14 and 18 may be treated as enclosures A margin of 2 chains may be left for convenience of cultivation The foot-path leading to Devagondanahalli passing through survey Nos 50 51 and 54 and also to the two kattes may be admitted The other two foot paths leading to kaval and Siribadage which branch in survey No 10 may be admitted The one coming from Kalasapur may be stopped.	As detailed in the decision for Sundagere village, the preliminary demarcation is shifted half a furlong away from its present situation The marginally noted survey numbers are to be treated as enclosures leaving a margin of three chains for facility of cultivation with free access to go to them The rights of way over the 3 foot paths namely one from Siribadage the other from the kaval and the third from Devagondanahalli as shown in the village map admitted As opinioned by the Range Officer free access to the kattes should be allowed, one of the foot paths practically leads to and passes at the edge of one of the kattes The area proposed to be included in the State Forest in this village is 925 acres of gomal, There is at present an extent of 1 193 acres of gomal for this village The number of cattle here is 144 of which horned cattle number only 110 The extent of gomal and kharab left for the village appears to me to be quite sufficient for the requirements of the cattle The assessed waste lands included in the proposed area have not been under cultivation for over ten years The Shekdar tells me that expansion of cultivation in Devagondanahalli village may lead to the darkasting of these lands All these numbers should be treated as enclosures with a margin of 3 chains and free access to such of them as come under cultivation	Hence the decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed No appeal from the villagers.
3	Patel Sivegowda of Biranhalli	Do	The proposed block includes the whole of the survey Nos 14 and 15 By this reservation the extent of gomal will be greatly reduced which will be inadequate for the requirements of their cattle. If the land is reserved prays for free access o foot path from Devagondarahalli and cart track to Kyathanbidu and		Gomal left for the cattle is sufficient though Nos 14 and 15 are taken up for State Forest Rights of way may be admitted	There is an extent of 1 192 acres of gomal out of which 880 acres have been demarcated for the proposed State Forest In the 'C' Statement it is to be seen that a portion of survey No 14 only had been proposed for being included, but it would appear as though the whole of survey Nos 14 and 15 have been included to avoid an irregular line By this an extent of 180 acres more than was originally intended has been added on to the block But I think it is necessary to shift the line and afford a little more gomal to the village The line should	

* 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, , 11, 42, 43, 44, 45, 60, 61 and 62 †These kattes remain in the Enclosure No 11

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere State Forest.

Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kanneballi. Urges inconvenience for fuel and timber for agricultural purposes.			commence from a furlong to the south of the north-west boundaries of survey No. 15 and proceed in an easterly direction meeting the Siradadagi boundary at a point 2½ furlongs from the north-east corner boundary of survey No 14. The gomal thus made available for the villagers will be 365 acres for 540 head of cattle. There is besides an extent of 47 acres of grazing kharab. Rights of way :— (1) The foot-path leading to Devagondanahalli in survey No. 14 close to the halla running in that number is allowed. The path will be open to men and cattle throughout the year. Width of the path to be one chain. (2) The foot-path leading to Kanchalli and Kyathanbidu through Lakkammanahalli kaval is also allowed throughout year to men and cattle.	
Patel Veeregowda of Kethmaranahalli.	12-1-16	States that even the existing gomal is insufficient for the village cattle, States also that the villagers bring fuel and timber for agricultural proposes from the proposed area. Prays for exclusion of the whole area from the proposed block, The cart-track and foot-path in the area should be left free.	....		This village borders the Hallikere kaval the exclusion of this kaval has been ordered by Government in their Order No R. 4796—Ft. 171-13-16, dated 15th November 1916. Now if this is excluded as the Forest Range Officer says there will only be a narrow strip of land available for the proposed State Forest, From the village map it is to be seen that the proposed State Forest line runs quite close to the boundaries of cultivated fields. The gomal for this village is insufficient and cultivation is expanding The area is therefore excluded.	No appeal from the village Settlement officer's decision is confirmed.
Patel Chik Ramegowda of Hosahalli.	13-1-16	Says that inconvenience will be caused by making over 59 acres now proposed to the Forest Department, Also states that there are 14 houses of Potters who get their fuel from the proposed area, Prays for exclusion of the area The foot-path may be left free.	.....	Range Officer states that if Hallikere kaval is excluded the State Forest will become divided into two inconvenient blocks and proposes that to form a uniform block, a strip of Hallikere kaval should also be included.	The proposed extent will be no advantage to the Forest Department, if the Hallikere kaval which borders the village is excluded from the proposed State Forest The acquisition of this small extent will no doubt inconvenience the raiyats without any corresponding advantage to the Forest Department This is therefore excluded from the proposed block.	No appeal from villagers Confirmed
Muguvinakatte Patel Thimme Gowda.	13-1-16	States that the villagers will be put to inconvenience if the proposed area is made over to the Forest Department as the villagers have no other place to bring timber for agricultural purposes. Also states that there are a katte, a cart-track and a foot-path. Prays for exclusion of the whole area.	...	Same as for Hosahalli	This village also borders the Hallikere kaval. The kaval being excluded as I have already observed there will be no gain in taking up this small strip of land to the State Forest. This bit therefore is also excluded from the proposed area.	No appeal from the villagers Decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed
Patel Chik Thimmegowda of Bidare.	Do	States that the demarcation line cuts a portion of survey No. 9 which has been proposed to be given out for cultivation and for which a darkhast is pending disposal. He also mentions that there is a cart-track leading to Sindagere. Pleads gomal inconvenience to villagers if the land is given over to Forest Department.	...	Range Officer states that there is no necessity to alter the existing line. A margin of 5 chains should be left around cultivated and cultivable lands. Requests that the darkhast for survey No. 9 if not sanctioned may be rejected	Even after taking the proposed area for the State Forest there will be an extent of about 900 acres of gomal and grazing kharab for the village cattle, which number about 1,500 including sheep and goats. The portion of survey No. 9 which has been sanctioned for cultivation may be phoded properly and treated as an * enclosure with free access to it for cultivation purposes. A margin of 5 chains should be left near the cultivated lands. The cart-track leading to Sindagere is admitted	Do

* This has been actually excluded, (*Vide* the Sketch map)

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere State Forest—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and its decision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Layalapura Patel hik Thimmegowda.	13th April 1916.	States that the line includes a bit of land bordering the Amrut Mahal Kaval.	.....	Range Officer is of opinion that the boundary of the State Forest may conform itself to the western, eastern and southern boundaries of Layalapura. The entire area may be left undisturbed	I agree with the Range Officer's views. The extent of 20 acres now proposed to be included is hereby excluded.	Do
9	Devagondanhalli Patel-gumasta Siddlegowda.	Do	States that there are about 2,000 cattle in the village. Raiyats of this village cultivate kowtal lands. Pleads general inconvenience for fuel, timber, etc., if the area is made over to the Forest Department. The block includes a katte and a cart-track to Sindagere. There is also a foot-path.	...	Has no objection to a slight alteration being effected in the present demarcation line in order to make the line go away from cultivated area. The objection of raiyats for pasturage is unsustainable. Rights of way urged by the people may be admitted.	The villagers of this village cultivate kowtal lands. Kowtal is a becharak village. In Kowtal village out of an extent of 946 acres of gomal and 691 acres of kharab only 160 acres of gomal has been taken for the block, thus leaving an extent of 1,100 acres for grazing purposes to the entire area is at the disposal of Devagondanhalli villagers who cultivate all the lands here, the question of pasture difficulty does not arise. There are 1,728 head of cattle in thi village, of which horned cattle number 1,032 In this village there is an extent of 950 acres of gomal and 17 acres of kharab of which 756 acres will be taken for the forest leaving about 200 acres ever in this village to the villagers. Thus from both the villages the gomal available for the village cattle will be more than the required maximum. There is a katte in the block free access to this should be allowed. Right of way over the foot-path from Devagondanhalli to Beerasthalli is admitted. This is shown in the village map. Foot-path leading to Sindagere is also admitted. The present demarcation should be shifed half a furlong away from its present situation in the interests of cultivation.	These villagers also cultivate lands of kowtal Becharak village which has 1,400 acres of gomal to it. This extent together with 200 acres left for Devagondanhalli will more than suffice for the grazing purposes of Devagondanhalli The decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed.
10	Kowtal Patel Thimmegowda,	13th April 1916.	States that great inconvenience will be caused to raiyats for pasture, timber, fuel, etc., if the area is given over to the Forest Department.	...	States that no extent need be excluded.	No rights of way in the land The line from Mallammanhalli should be continued in a northerly direction straight through survey No. 39 of Kowtal. To conform to the lines that meet this line of this village from Devagondanahalli and Mallammanhalli the line should be shifted half a furlong from its present situation. On grazing requirements are amply met from a perusal of the "C" statement, I find that a large extent of gomal and kharab out of this village is proposed to be taken up by the forest department for the Kalasapur block which is under the consideration of that Department. This has not been officially brought to my notice but if the proposed area to be given effect, I have no doubt that there will be a great deal of hardship caused to the raiyats Before the preliminary demarcation line is undertaken, steps should be taken to leave adequate grazing for the cattle of Devagondanhalli as Devagondanhalli people cultivate kowtal land.	It is a becharak village ont of 946 acres of gomal about 700 acres has been taken up for the blocks. It is not advisable to take up any more extent of gomal for State Forest for it would seriously affect the grazing requirements of Devagondanhalli which is entirely dependent on the gomal land
11	Mallammanhalli Patel Ningegowda.	13th April 1916	States that the line goes close to corners of survey Nos. 52 and 7. Pleads gomal inconvenience for pasture, timber, etc.	...	Range Officer states that no extent need be excluded as sufficient gomal is left for the village cattle	There are only 65 head of cattle in the village. The extent proposed to be taken up for the state forest is 180 acres. There will be an extent of 250 acres of gomal and 220 acres of kharab still available for villagers for grazing purposes. As the line goes to cultivated lands it should be shifted half a furlong away from the preliminary demarcation line.	No appeal from the villagers. The decision of the Settlement Officer of confirmed

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere Stale Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	.....	..	...	.	.	The taking up of the gomal and kharab of this village for the contemplated Kalasapur block will as in the case of Kowtal, work as a hardship to the raiyats. The remarks made in reference to that village apply with equal force to this village also.	
12	Lukkammanahalli Revan Siddaiyya and Sadarhalli villagers.	13-4-16	States that the Amrut Mahal Department were permitting the villagers to graze their cattle in the Kaval. Therefore the right of grazing should be continued to them. Right of way to Kyathar bidanhalla should be left free. Line is taken close to cultivated lands. This should be avoided Sadarhalli villagers also complain of the same kind of trouble		Rights of way through the Kaval may be admitted	The Amrut Mahal Department have raised no objection for including the kaval in the proposed State Forest. The demarcation line as it is, is confirmed. Rights of way admitted. As regards the kattes there is no object gained in allowing free access to them since the whole kaval will be a forest	The inclusion of this Kaval in the Block is sanctioned by Government subject to the right of free grazing in the Kaval at all times of the year being conceded to the Amrut Mahal cattle *Vide* Government Order No R.3206-11—Ft. 181-15-4, dated 22nd September 1916 The right of free grazing to the Amrut Mahal Cattle at all times of the year should be conceded as per Government Order. In other respects the decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed.
13	Kanvehalli, Patel Kunchegowda.	13-4-16	States that the preliminary demarcation line touches Survey Nos. 11 and 46 and these numbers are under holding. States also that there is a "Katte" between the boundaries of Devagondanahalli and Kanvehalli There is a foot-path leading to Sirabadagi and 2 * cart-tracks one to Beranhalli and the other to Sirabadadige. Pleads gomal inconvenience		Range Officer states that nothing need be excluded. Existing cart-tracks and foot-paths may be admitted.	There are 669 head of cattle in the villages of which 413 are horned cattle The total extent of gomal for the village is 451 acres and grazing kharab 1,441 acres Out of this an extent of 200 acres of kharab is proposed for the State Forest, thus leaving *more than sufficient grazing land* for the village cattle. No gomal however is taken from this village. Rights of way over the cart-tracks and foot paths should be continued as in the case of other villages. The line should be shifted half a furlong from its present situation in the interests of cultivation. *Vide* remarks against Kowtal village regarding *the proposed Kalasapur* block. The remarks apply to this village also as a large portion of gomal and kharab will be taken up if the proposal is given effect to.	No appeal from villagers. Decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed. The remarks made against Kowtal village apply to this.

* This is a mistake. There is only one track that leads to both places.

No. R. 9317-30—Ft. 30-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere State Forest—*contd*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Mangihalli Patel Ramegowda.	14-4-16	Prays that the proposed area of gomal may be excluded as otherwise there will be insufficiency for pasture. Also states that 60 acres of gomal out of Survey No. 43 have been obtained for cultivation and that they have no other land for expansion of cultivation. There are two foot-paths and one cart-track in the block. There is also a temple in the area proposed for the block.	From the village map it is seen that the Revenue Commissioner has sanctioned for cultivation 60 acres of gomal land portion of which have already been phoded as per darkhast received.	The Range Officer is of opinion that if Hallikere Kaval is excluded the State Forest will become divided into two inconvenient blocks and proposes that to form a uniform block a stup of Hallikere Kaval should also be included.	Government have int heir Order No. R. 4798—Ft. 174-13-16, dated 15th November 1915, have directed the exclusion of Hallikere kaval from the proposed State Forest. Now if this excluded as the Forest Range Officer says there will only be a narrow strip of land available for the State Forest. From the village map it is to be seen that the proposed State Forest line runs quite close to the boundaries of cultivated fields. Even in gomal No. 43, 60 acres have been sanctioned by Revenue Commissioner for cultivation. I am therefore of opinion that there would be no object gained in including this small bit in the State Forest, while there will be a lot of inconvenience to the raiyats. The whole area is therefore excluded.	The decision of the Settlement Officer is confirmed.
15	Somikatte Patel Hanumegowda.	14-4-16	States that there are 800 head of cattle in the village and a large extent of gomal and Hulbanni Kharab have been included in the State Forest. The villagers will be put to trouble if the area is made over to the Forest Department. States also that there are foot-paths leading to temples on a small hillock included within the block. Prays therefore that the villagers may be left undisbursed in the enjoyment of these rights. There is also a cart-track leading to Jodi Lingadahalli.	.....	States that the gomal left for the village is quite ample. The right of foot-path and cart-track may be admitted. The two temples may be treated as enclosures with free access to them.	In the Somikatte village the present proposal is to acquire 1,000 acres of which 500 acres are gomal and 500 acres are "Hulbanni" Kharab. There is only an extent of 550 acres of gomal and an extent of 755 and odd acres of Hulbanni Kharab. This village contains 44 houses with a population of 212. The preliminary demarcation line runs along the edges of Survey Nos. 9, 8, 11, 13, 33, 34, (under cultivation) 35, 36 and corner boundary of Survey No. 18 and touches Survey No 50 at its north-western corner. For the sake of future expansion of cultivation of the assessed waste land that lies close to the demarcation line, it should be shifted half a furlong from the east of Survey Nos. 9, 8, 11 ad 13 up to the north eastern corner bhands of Survey Nos. 11 and 13. From this boundary the line should run straight to join the cart-track half a furlong from the south-east corner of Survey No. 33 for about 150 chains (of 11 yards) through Survey No. 10. From this point the line should run straight in a western direction half a furlong away from Survey No. 35, towards the south-west corner of Survey No. 35 and run straight in a north-westerly direction leaving a uniform margin of half a furlong from survey numbers 36, 48 and 50 in Survey No. 49. This means that out of the proposed area an extent of about 105 acres is excluded. This is necessary in the interests of village cattle. One of the temples is outside the forest and access to it has however been granted. The two temples should be regarded as enclosures free access to the temples, leaving a margin of three chains round the temples should be allowed. The width of the foot-path shall be six feet. The foot-path has not been shown in the village map. Cart-track going to Sindagere is confirmed. The foot-path going through Survey No. 10 to Jodi Lingadhalli will be left undisturbed also.	No appeal from villagers. The extent of gomal land left is sufficient for the horned cattle of the village. As for sheep they may be permitted to graze in the State Forest on payment of half of the assignorage rates by the villagers.

No. R. 9317-20—Ft. 39-18-6, dated 25th January 1919.

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sindagere State Forest—*concld.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Sirabadagi Patel Ningo Gowda.	14-4-16	States that the villagers will be put to inconvenience if proposed area is made over to the block. Also pleads difficulty for fuel, timber, etc. He says that there is a foot-path leading to Kabbaligarhalli.	.....	States that gomal left for the village is sufficient. Right of way may be admitted.	The line from Beeranhalli should be continued to meet the south-west corner bband of Survey No. 17 of Sirabadagi and run in a north-easterly direction along the border of the same survey number as far as the south-east corner of the same number and proceed in a north-easterly direction to meet the starting point in the Somekatte village. The right of way over the foot-path is admitted and it will be left free for men and cattle throughout the year. By shifting the line slightly an extra extent of about 60 acres will have been made available for the villagers. There are 1,062 horned cattle and an extent of 614 acres of gomal and kharab has been made available. There are about 1,000 sheep in the village. These may be permitted to graze in the State Forest on payment of half the Seigniorage rates.	
17	Buchanahalli kaval.	...		.....	..	The Amrut Mahal Department to whom the date of the settlement of this block had been communicated have intimated in their letter No. 528, dated 10—12th April 1916 that Hallikere kaval should be excluded as ordered by Government. They have raised no kind of objection as regards this kaval. No claims have been put in for any rights of way existing in the kaval. The whole of Buchanahalli kaval with the exception of that portion of Survey No. 3 which lies to the west of the present demarcation line and close to Survey Nos. 52, 46, 167, 163, 165 & 162 of Sindagere is included which means the present demarcation line is confirmed. Existing cart-tracks in the kaval. (1) from Somekatte to Bidare. (2) from Sindgere to Bidare are also admitted. B. BASAVARADHYA, Forest Settlement Officer.	This kaval has been ordered to be treated as an enclosure *vide* Government Order No. R. 9209-11—Ft. 181-15-10. Hence the kaval may be treated as an enclosure.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sindagere Block proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Kadur ...	Sakrepatna ...	Bidari ...	3,290	26	1,224	19	9	12	1,037	12	820	39	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	148	24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ..	Do ...	Somikatte ...	2,054	11	592	36	295	9	586	13	561	36	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	35	38	...	..	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Chikmagalur ...	Lakya ...	Devagondanahalli ...	1,273	11	310	20	...	...	...	11	950	14	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Mallammanahalli ...	1,091	18	351	31	93	5	313	12	316	12	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Kowtala ...	2,142	18	452	7	57	31	...	...	1,604	14	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sindagere Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Assessment Rs. a. p.
Kadur ..	Sakrepatna ..	Bidari .	9	288	36	..	..	..	288	36	9	182	30	73	146	35	329	25	..	... .
			.	..	..	91	382	20	382	20	13	20	17	95	242	3	262	20	...	.....
			..		..	.	..	..	..	...	20	17	20	124	20	27	38	7	...	.....
			..	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	25	3	35	125	28	34	32	29	..	.. ...
			...		..	.	.	.	..	...	37	1	3	.	..	..	1	3	..	.....
			.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	78	2	33	...	.	..	2	33	...	.....
			.	...	..	.	.	..	...	..	95	1	15	...	...	...	1	15	851	Cattle,
			98	433	6	..	...	.	433	6	98	75	17	...	..	...	75	17	630	sheep and goats.
		Total .	...	722	2		382	20	1,104	22	..	305	10	...	423	19	713	29	1,481	.. ..
Do ...	Do	Somikatte ..	...	..	.	10	125	20	425	20	15	1	7	10	126	16	127	23	..	.....
			49	490	12	.	.	...	490	12	49	88	31	...	.	...	88	31	305	Cattle,
			..	..	..		.	..	..	..	67	8	3	...	..	...	8	3	167	sheep and goats.
		Total ..	...	490	12	...	425	20	915	32	..	98	1	...	126	16	224	17	472	.. ...
Chikmagalur ...	Lakya .	Devagondanahalli	.	...	...	11	...	..	...	...	36	0	21	1	33	28	34	9	..	.....
			..	.	...	25	471	12	474	12	...	...	...	11	107	16	107	16	1,028	Cattle,
				...	.		180	12	180	12		..	..	25	154	26	154	26	700	sheep and goats.
		Total .	...	...	...	.	651	24	654	24		0	21	..	295	30	296	11	1,728	.....
Do ..	Do ...	Mallammanahalli ..	...	..	..	9	61	36	61	36	35	146	30	9	73	7	219	37	..	.....
			45	104	12		..		104	12	45	61	11	30	181	9	242	20	72	Cattle,
			...	.		.	..	..	.	..	58	0	39	...		...	0	39	8	sheep and goats.
		Total ..	...	104	12	.	61	36	166	8	.	209	0	...	254	16	463	16	80	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Kowtala ..	...	..	...	...	..		...		.	..	...	12	710	21	710	21	...	.....
			...	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	18	657	15	657	15	Nil.	... ..
			..	.	...	38	138	8	138	8	..	...	..	33	98	10	98	10	Nil.	.. ...
		Total .	...		..	.	138	8	138	8	..	.	...	...	1,466	6	1,466	6	Nil.	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sindagere Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Chikmagalur ...	Lakya	Kanivehalli ...	2,379	18	446	13	46	35	1,399	2	451	29	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	35	19	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Lakkamanahalli kaval	1,345	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	34	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do ...	Buranahalli ...	1,519	7	269	33	96	38	...	...	1,152	8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Sirabadagi ...	1,727	26	615	38	59	36	162	38	844	9	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	41	25	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Kabbalsceruhalli ...	1,692	32	320	19	141	30	540	28	652	31	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	..	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	37	4	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
De	Do	Sindagere ...	3,465	26	1,948	30	143	16	669	36	1,126	31	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	176	38	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sindagere Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		
Chikmagalur ...	Lakya	Kanivehalli ..	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	10	256	23	13	451	29	708	12	..	...
			...	..	.	...	..	...	..		11	481	37	...	...	...	481	37	467	Cattle,
			.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	12	327	2	...	...	...	327	2	334	sheep &
			40	172	32	...	...	...	172	32	40	160	28	...	...	...	160	28	...	goats.
		Total ...	..	172	32	...	..	...	172	32	...	1,226	10	...	451	29	1,677	39	801	...
Do	Do	Lakkamanahallikaval	..	...		1	1,345	34	1,345	34	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	..	.	.	...	1,345	34	1,345	34	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...
Do	Do	Buranahalli ..	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	...	13	103	36	103	36	...	...
			...	.	.	14	440	35	440	35	...	..	...	14	110	0	110	0	...	...
			..	..		15	311	3	311	3	...		...	15	24	0	24	0	356	Cattle,
			...	.	.	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	28	140	14	140	14	110	sheep &
			..	.	.	...	...	..	.		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	goats.
		Total ...	...			...	754	38	754	38	...	..	...	...	377	10	377	10	466	..
Do	Do	Sirabadagi ...	...	..	...	11	241	20	241	20	16	34	24	11	153	30	188	14	...	...
			..	..	.	37	224	32	224	32	17	57	32	37	224	7	281	39	1,017	Cattle,
			...				...	..	...	..	18	33	37	...	..	..	33	37	1,420	sheep &
			...	.	.	..	..	...	...	.	38	36	25	...	...	.	36	25	..	goats.
		Total ..	...	..	..	..	466	12	466	12	..	162	38	...	377	37	549	35	2,437	..
Do	Do	Kabbalagerahalli ...	31	144	5	30	228	20	361	25	...	.	...	30	108	37	108	37	...	...
			32	317	23	40	35	3	352	26	32	90	0	40	22	20	112	20	121	Cattle,
			...	.		16	107	20	107	20	.	..	..	46	140	11	140	11	31	sheep &
			..	.	.	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	goats.
			...	.		..	...	...	...		...	...	.		...	.	...	..	..	...
		Total ...	...	150	28	...	371	3	521	31	...	90	0	..	281	28	371	28	152	...
Do	Do	Sindagere ..	..	.	..	11	196	20	196	20	63	15	30	11	262	18	278	8	.	...
			..	...	...	30	322	13	322	13	121	41	16	30	116	0	157	16	..	..
			138	221	20	...	...	...	221	20	138	28	21	165	13	36	42	17	...	...
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3	2	187	215	24	218	26	.	Cattle,
			152	246	20	...	..	...	246	20	152	107	22	...	..	...	107	22	741	sheep &
			..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	192	5	25	...	...	...	5	25	391	goats.
		Total ...	...	468	...	...	518	33	986	33	..	201	36	...	607	38	809	34	1,132	...

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sindagere Block proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken							Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total	Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13	14			15			16		17	18
		ABSTRACT.	No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
		Bidari	...	723	2	...	392	20	1,104	22	...	305	10	...	198	19	743	29	1,461	.....
		Somikatte	...	490	12	...	425	26	915	38	...	98	1	...	126	16	224	17	472	.....
		Devagondanahalli ...	...	...	...	...	654	24	654	24	...	0	21	..	285	30	286	11	1,728	.....
		Mallammanahalli ...	...	104	12	...	61	36	166	8	...	209	0	...	254	16	463	16	80	.....
		Kowtala	...	..	...	...	138	8	138	8	...	...	...	..	1,466	6	1,466	6	...	.....
		Kanavehalli	...	172	32	...	..	...	172	32	..	1,226	10	..	451	29	1,677	39	801	.....
		Lakkammanahalli kaval...	...	..	...	...	1,345	34	1,345	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Beeranahalli ...	...	..	..	...	754	38	754	38	...	..	...	..	377	10	377	10	466	.....
		Sirabadagi	...	...	...	...	466	12	466	12	...	162	38	..	377	37	540	35	2,437	.....
		Kabbaligerahalli ...	...	450	28	...	371	3	821	31	...	90	0	...	281	28	371	28	159	.....
		Sindagere	...	488	0	...	618	33	996	33	...	201	36	..	607	38	909	34	1,132	.....
		Total ...	...	2,408	6	...	5,119	28	7,527 or 11·76 sq. miles.	34	...	2,293	36	...	4,677	29	6,971	25	8,749	.....

B. BASAVARADHYA,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Powers of Officers in the Excise Department.

No. 8231-40—S. R. 130-14-3, DATED 6TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 8188, dated the 22nd April 1915, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, stating that according to Notification No. 11287—Ex. F. 3-1901, dated the 7th January 1902, there is overlapping of powers in regard to the appointment of the subordinates in the Excise Department, and recommending certain modifications therein.

(2) Letter No. Dt. C. 946-17, dated 14th August 1918, from the same Officer, suggesting that Deputy Commissioners may be delegated the power of sanctioning remissions of definitely ascertained irrecoverable items of Excise Revenue up to Rs. 50 in each case and that enhanced powers in such cases of remissions up to Rs. 500 may be conferred on him (Excise Commissioner) instead of up to Rs. 50 sanctioned in Government Order No. Fl. 3109-18—S. R. 227-09-6, dated 4th January 1910.

Order No. 8231-40—S. R. 130-14-3, dated 6th January 1919.

In modification of the provisions contained in the Notification referred to above, Government are pleased to revise the powers of the Excise Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and District Excise Officers regarding the appointment, promotion, transfers, etc., of subordinate officers of the Excise Department as follows:—

(1) *Powers to be exercised by the Excise Commissioner.*

(*a*) Power to appoint, transfer and grant leave to all Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors and to promote Assistant Inspectors from the 2nd to the 1st grade. The appointment of Inspectors on pay of Rs. 100 and above will be subject to approval of Government.

(*b*) Power to appoint and transfer ministerial and menial establishment in his own office and in the Central Distillery including the executive establishment in the latter.

(*c*) In regard to punishments full powers in respect of all the above officials.

(2) *To the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.*

(*a*) Power to appoint, transfer and grant leave, etc., to Assistant Inspectors of and above Rs. 20 except the promotion of Assistant Inspectors from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

(*b*) In regard to punishments full powers in respect of all the above officials.

(*c*) Power to appoint ministerial officers above Rs. 20 in the District Excise Offices.

(3) *To the District Excise Officers.*

(*a*) Power to appoint Assistant Inspectors on Rs. 15 and Sub-Inspectors and menial servants.

(*b*) Power to transfer Assistant Inspectors on Rs. 15, Sub-Inspectors and menial servants, but when they are to be transferred from one district to another, the approval of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned should be obtained.

(*c*) In regard to punishments, power to fine up to Rs. 5 and to award black marks up to Assistant Inspectors of all grades, to degrade and suspend Assistant Inspectors on Rs. 15 and full powers in the case of Sub-Inspectors and menial servants.

(*d*) Power to appoint Clerks up to Rs. 20 and menials of all classes in District Excise Office Establishments.

No. 8231-40—S. R. 130-14-3, DATED 6TH JANUARY 1919.

2. Government further direct, in modification of the Government Order of 4th January 1910, that Deputy Commissioners may sanction remissions of irrecoverable items of Excise Revenue up to Rs. 50 in each case and the Excise Commissioner may sanction such remissions up to Rs. 200 in each case. Quarterly statements of refunds sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner under the Government Order of 4th January 1910 should be continued to be submitted to Government, and similar statements of remissions sanctioned under the present Government Order should also be submitted to Government for information.

3. A notification embodying the above modifications will be published in the *Gazette*.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Report on the working of the Excise Department for the year 1917-18.

No. 9450-9—Ex. 62-18-24, DATED 28TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2 of 18, dated 15th October 1918, from the Excise Commissioner, forwarding the report on the working of the Excise Department for the year 1917-18.

Order No. 9450-9—Ex. 62-18-24, dated 28th January 1919.

Principal features.—Measures of reform in accordance with the policy in excise matters enunciated by Government continued to receive attention during the year under review. The establishment of Licensing Boards in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields, the reduction in the number of hours for the sale of exciseable articles except toddy, and the holding of District Conferences of Excise Officers in regard to the location of shops or closing down unnecessary shops with a few other minor improvements, mark an advance over the administration of the previous year. The working of the Licensing Boards which have many possibilities should be watched carefully by the Excise Commissioner and a fuller account should be given of them in future reports. Government have recently ordered the establishment of Advisory Boards at all the other district headquarter towns to help the local officers in locating new shops or removing existing ones to unobjectionable places. The development of these Boards also will be watched with sympathetic interest. A special committee of the Representative Assembly was appointed in Government Order No. G. 13601-50—G. M. 554-16-1, dated 19th May 1917, to report on the drink question. In their Order No. Fl. 6241-2—S. R. 98-17-3, dated 18th April 1918, Government have adopted such of the Committee's suggestions as were found to be practicable.

2. *Financial results.*—The total income and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 65,37,316 and Rs. 5,28,367 against Rs. 58,73,487 and Rs. 8,13,114 respectively in 1916-17. The increase under receipts was contributed chiefly by the items "Arrack" "Toddy" and "Ganja," while the increased expenditure of 1916-17, was largely due to a debit of over three lakhs under Local Cess against a debit of Rs. 79,989 during the year under review. It is satisfactory to note that there was an improvement in the collection work of the year which represented 99·7 per cent of the total demand including arrears. The arrears have thus been reduced from Rs. 1,60,844 in 1916-17 to Rs. 1,33,997. It is hoped that stringent measures will be pursued energetically till the arrears are all cleared.

3. *Incidence of taxation.*—The general incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-2-3, against Rs. 1-1-8 in 1916-17.

4. *Manufacture and consumption of country spirits.*—The construction of an extra warehouse in the Distillery buildings for bottling and storing special liquors recently sanctioned by Government should be completed early.

Government note that the experimental scheme sanctioned in Government Order No. 1476-82—P. W. 8069-75, dated 5th July 1918, to abate the nuisance caused by the spent wash of the Distillery is yielding satisfactory results.

There was an increase of 46,996 gallons in the quantity manufactured and of 48,079 gallons in the issues from the Distillery. It is satisfactory to note that the consumption within the State itself fell by nearly 6,500 gallons. The large increase both in the manufacture and issues of the year was due to the supply of 1,22,631 gallons to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore against 67,820 gallons in 1916-17.

5. *Arrack.*—The total number of arrack shops fell from 733 in 1916-17 to 722 during the year of report. The consumption for the whole State showed a decrease of nearly 10,000 gallons. There was a fall of about 25,145 gallons in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga due in a large measure, to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, high prices and restrictions in railway traffic due to the war. The incidence of consumption per head of population was only 3·7 drams against 4·5 in the previous year; while the taxation rose from 8 annas 2 pies to 8 annas 5 pies.

6. *Foreign Liquors.*—The consumption under this head amounted to 18,677 against 24,712 gallons in the previous year and the decrease is attributed to the rise in their prices and the difficulty of obtaining supplies also due to war conditions. This explains the increase of 3,080 gallons in the consumption of special liquors during the year but it is gratifying to note that the steady fall in the consumption of foreign liquors during the recent years has not resulted in a corresponding increase in the consumption of special liquors though the former is being replaced to an appreciable extent by the latter.

7. *The Mysore Pharmaceuticals.*—There was a decrease of nearly 200 gallons in the quantity of rectified spirits issued to this company. Though the issues of alcoholic preparations by this company showed a large increase of nearly 6,000 oz., the issues to the Government Medical Stores fell considerably. The Department of Industries and Commerce under whose patronage the concern is working is requested to investigate into the matter.

8. *Toddy.*—The revenue from toddy was Rs. 30,76,124 against Rs. 30,00,823 in 1916-17. The number of toddy shops was reduced by 43 and the average number of villages served by each shop rose from 5·3 to 5·5, the area served by a shop from 9·14 to 9·7 square miles, and the population from 1810 to 1889 as compared with the figures for the previous year. The progress though slow continues to be steady and Government hope that action will be promptly taken to further reduce the number of shops wherever possible after taking proper safeguards against illicit practices. The number of trees licensed during the years increased by about 45,000 and the percentage of Government trees rose slightly from 62·5 to 63·5.

9. *Date groves.*—It is noted that the question of improving the toddy yielding capacity of trees and preventing their early destruction is being carefully investigated. The results of the investigation will, it is hoped, lead to useful practical action being undertaken at an early date. Government observe that the progress made by the special staff employed for revising the old reserve list is slow and greater supervision over their work is necessary. The report called for on the subject should be expedited.

10. *Country beer.*—The consumption of country beer during the year was 1,13,913 gallons against 17,428 in 1916-17. The major portion of this consumption (95,905) gallons was in the Military Canteen at Hebbal.

11. *Akkibhoja.*—The Excise Commissioner's report on the result of his investigation of manufacture and sale of Akkibhoja or rice-beer is awaited.

12. *Ganja.*—There was an increase of 37 acres 16 guntas in the area under Ganja crop. The out-turn of the Ganja crop during the year was better than that of the year previous, the yield per acre being 4·3 maunds against 3·3 maunds in 1916-17. The quality of the crops is also reported to have been better. The number of shops licensed was 261 against 257 during the last year. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 12,119 seers against 10,430 seers in 1916-17. Ganja cultivation under more stable conditions, *i.e.*, as an irrigated crop is being tried in the Bombay Presidency. The Excise Commissioner is requested to consider the desirability of making similar experiments in Mysore which will enable the State, in case improvement in the quality of the crop can be effected also, to supply the local demand without having to depend on outside markets.

13. *Opium.*—The number of these shops was reduced by one and there was also a decrease of 199 seers in the consumption of the drug during the year. Smuggling is reported to be still rife in Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Detection work in these areas require greater vigilance.

14. *Offences.*—During the year under report 3,171 cases affecting 3,793 persons were reported against 3,011 cases affecting 3,547 persons in 1916-17. Of these

438 cases related to heinous offences, 2,540 to breach of license conditions and 19 other offences. It is gratifying to note that there has been no instance of smuggling of country spirits from or to British India. The number of cases of illicit distillation decreased by 11 being 62 against 73 in 1916-17. The District Staff in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts should show better detection work as illicit distillation is still rife in those districts. Out of 258 cases involving 474 persons referred to Magistrates 199 were disposed of by them. Including cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number dealt with by Magistrates was 335 against 365 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction was 86·74 against 59·6 in 1916-17, which is satisfactory. The number of pending cases with the departmental officers is still large and should receive prompt attention.

15. *Intelligence Staff.*— It is noted that the Intelligence Staff was usefully employed during the year and detected 87 cases as against 61 in 1916-17. The proposal to make this staff permanent and that for publishing an Excise Intelligence Gazette will receive separate consideration of Government along with the Re-organization scheme which is now pending their orders.

16. *Inspections.*—The Excise Commissioner toured through all the districts of the State during the year and his inspection work was on the whole satisfactory. The work done by the District Excise Officers in this respect leaves much to be desired. Considering the comparatively light charges of these officers, it is regretted that a complete inspection of all the important subordinate offices, shops and taverns was not carried out by even a single District Officer, though the number of days spent on tour by some of them was disproportionately large. The necessity for systematic and regular inspections should be clearly impressed on these officers and the Excise Commissioner will bring to the notice of Government any neglect or omission on their part.

17. The Administration of the department during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secretary to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
All Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.L.

War Allowance.

No. 8570-90—L. B. 16-18-18, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. C. 517, dated 6th December 1918, from the President, Bangalore District Board, requesting sanction to the grant of war allowance to the Local Fund employees in the district on the conditions laid down in Government Order No. Fl. 2533-82—G. F. 94 18-3, dated 23rd November 1918.

Order No. 8570-90—L. B. 16-18-18, dated 11th January 1919.

Government have no objection to the benefit of the Government Order of the 23rd November 1918, being extended to the whole-time servants of the Municipal Councils, the District Boards, the Taluk Boards and the Village Panchayats in the State, the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board and the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, provided that the local body concerned agrees to bear the additional expenditure incurred and that the same is found by reappropriation in the budget.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Comptrolier, Mysore Government
The Presidents, Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Exd.—C. R.

Revision of the system of management and control of the Local Fund roads.

No. 9280-97—L. B. 78-18-1, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No. 5881-92—L. B. 27-05-6, dated 4th December 1905, directing that the Public Works Department may, without further reference to Local Fund Boards, deal with the distribution and utilization of the mileage allotments for annual repairs of roads and that estimates for special repairs of roads or other works, when sent to the President for countersignature, should be placed before the Board for sanction.

Order No. 9280-97—L. B. 78-18-1, dated 24th January 1919.

Under the Government Order read above, the Public Works Department has full discretion in distributing and utilising the mileage allotments provided in the District Fund Budgets for annual repairs of roads, without further reference to the Boards concerned. As such the Presidents have no means of knowing the nature of the work undertaken during the year by the Public Works Department. In order, therefore, that the District Boards may be kept informed of the progress, from time to time, Government are pleased to issue the following instructions :—

(1) Executive Engineers should, in future, open in the schedule of monthly expenditure—furnished to the District Boards—an additional column showing the progress made during the month on road repairs and the precise portion of the roads repaired.

(2) Executive Engineers will also forward to the Presidents of District Boards, through the Deputy Commissioners, copies of their notes of inspection of District Fund roads (omitting instructions of a purely technical nature). If they are of sufficient importance.

(3) The schedule of expenditure should be placed before the District Boards for consideration, and on receipt of the resolutions, if any of the District Boards thereon, the Executive Engineers should take such action as may be necessary to give effect to the said resolutions.

(3) Copies of all estimates sanctioned for road repairs under District Funds should be forwarded to the Presidents of District Boards for information.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Presidents of District Boards.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 9370-89—L. B. 79-18-1, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 9370-89—L. B. 79-18-1, dated 27th January 1919.

The attention of the Deputy Commissioners, the Presidents of the Bangalare and Mysore City Municipal Councils, the District Boards and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board is invited to Clause (*b*) of the Government Order No. G. 12340-400 —P. S. 1-18-50, dated 23rd December 1918, directing that the proceedings of the Municipal Councils and the District Boards be printed, at the option of the Local Body concerned, in the *Mysore Gazette* only on payment at usual rates.

2. In future one copy of the Proceedings should, as usual, be submitted to Government for their information and if the Local Bodies resolve to have their proceedings printed in the Gazette, they may make the necessary arrangements direct with the Compiler of the Gazette.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Ed.—C. R.

Government Servant being an elected Councillor.

No. 8355-95—Ml. 57-18-12, dated 8th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 8355-95—Ml. 57-18-12, dated 8th January 1919.

Government are pleased to direct that no full-time servant of Government who is not thereby disqualified from standing for election as a Municipal Councillor shall take office as an *elected* Councillor on any Municipal Council without having obtained their previous approval through his departmental superior.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
For Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court, with a covering letter.
The President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore, with a covering letter.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part VI of the *Gazette*.
The PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 8274-6—Ml. 95-18-2, dated 7th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ AGAIN—

The undermentioned Government Orders sanctioning the revision of the establishments of certain Departments of the Bangalore City Municipality:—

(i) No. 11631-36—Ml. 536-04-2, dated 20th June 1905, read with Government Order No. 6756-7—Ml. 325-05-2, dated 29th December 1905.

(ii) No. 7813-4—Ml. 55-06-10, dated 7th March 1907.

(iii) No. 5899-901—Ml. 193-07-4, dated 18th December 1907.

(iv) No. 3451-2—Ml. 282-13-3, dated 29th October 1914, and also Government Order No. 2582-99—Ml. 184-16-4, dated 10th November 1917, prescribing for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, a Chief Sanitary Officer on Rs. 80—4—100 "15 (H. A.) together with a sufficient number of Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 25– 1—30 "10 (C. A.) to rise thereafter in a time scale at an annual increment of Rs. 2 up to a maximum of Rs. 80 and requesting the Presidents to report the views of the Municipal Council in the matter.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 60—4, dated 10th September 1918, from the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City, reporting with a proposition statement that the Municipal Council have in their meeting on the 7th idem approved of the recommendations of the Municipal Managing Committee to revise the Establishments of the City Municipal office and of the Conservancy Department subject to the marginally noted modifications and soliciting sanction to the said revision with effect from 7th September 1918, the increased cost during 1918-19 being met from the lump sum grants of Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 2,500 sanctioned in the budget of the Municipality for the purpose.

(1) The increment of Rs. 10 to the Manager's pay be annual instead of biennial.
(2) There will be 4 Shanbhoges on Rs. 20, 4 on Rs. 18 and 8 on Rs. 15 instead of the existing scale.
(3) The pay of the last class of conservancy overseers be fixed at Rs. 15 per month.
(4) The minimum pay of the distraining officers be fixed at Rs. 25.

Order No. 8274-6—Ml. 95-18-2, dated 7th January 1919.

The resolution of the Municipal Council is sanctioned.

2. A statement showing the existing and the revised scales is appended to this order.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secy., for Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

EXD.—C. R.

No. 8274-6—Ml. 95-18-2, dated 7th January 1919.

A.—Statement showing the Existing and the revised scales of establishment of the City Municipal Office and the Conservancy Department of the Bangalore City Municipality.

Existing scale					Revised scale					Financial effect of revision increase or decrease
No.	Designation	Particulars showing			No.	Designation	Particulars showing			
		No.	Rate of pay	Average cost			No.	Rate of pay	Average cost	
	The City Municipal Office, Correspondence Branch.		Rs.	Rs.		*The City Municipal Office, Correspondence Branch.*		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Manager ...	1	70	70	1	Manager ...	1	100—5—150	137½	
2	Clerk	1	25	25	2	Clerks ...	2	35	70	
3	Clerks ...	3	20	60	3	Do	1	25	25	
4	Do	2	15	30	4	Do	3	20	60	
5	Darfterband ...	1	10	10	5	Do	2	15	30	
					6	Darfterband ...	1	10	10	
	Total ...	8	...	195		Total ..	10	...	332½	Increase 137½×12 =1,650
	Account Branch.					*Account Branch.*				
1	Head Accountant.	1	60—5—70	69	1	Head Accountant.	1	60—5—80	76	
2	Deputy Accountant ...	1	30—2—40	38	2	Deputy Accountant	1	30—2—40	38	
3	Accountant ..	1	25	25	3	Accountant ...	1	25—1—30	28½	
4	Accountants ...	3	20	60	4	Accountants ...	2	20—1—25	47½	
5	Do ...	1	15	60	5	Do ...	3	15—1—20	56½	
					6	Do ...	2	15	30	
	Total ...	10	..	252		Total ...	10	...	276½	Increase 24½×12 =294
	Collection Branch.					*Collection Branch.*				
1	Accountant ...	1	25	25	1	Accountant ...	1	25	25	
2	Clerk	1	15	15	2	Clerk	1	15	15	
3	Distraining officer.	1	30+10	40	3	Distraining officer.	1	30+10	40	
4	Do ...	1	25+10	35	4	Do officers.	3	25+10	105	
5	Do officers.	2	20+10	60	5	Shanbhogs ...	4	20	80	
6	Shanbhogs ...	1	16	64	6	Do ...	4	18	72	
7	Do ...	4	14	56	7	Do ...	8	15	120	
8	Do ...	5	12	60						
9	Shanbhog ...	1	10	10		Total	23	...	457	92×12 =1,104
	Total ...	20	..	365		*Menial Establishment*				
	Menial Establishment.				1	Daffedar ...	1	12	12	
					1	Do ..	1	10	10	
1	Daffodar ...	1	10	10	2	Daffedars ..	2	9	18	
2	Do ...	1	9	9	3	Peons ...	13	8	104	
3	Do ...	2	8	16	4	Do	12	7	84	
4	Peons ...	12	8	96	5	Allowance to a peon on Rs. 8 for doing duty as a Cycle orderly.	(1)	2	2	
5	Do	12	7	84						
6	Cycle Orderly ...	1	8	8		Total ...	29	...	230	7×12=84
	Total ...	29	...	223		*Conservancy Establishments.*				
	Conservancy Establishments.					Chief Sanitary Inspector.				
1	Sanitary Inspector ...	1	60+20	80	1		1	80—4—100+15 (H. A.)	106½	
2	Do ...	1	40+10	50	2	Sanitary Inspectors.	3	30—2—60 (Timescale) & thereafter 60—4—80+10 (C. A.)	210	
3	Sanitary Inspectors ...	2	30—2—40 +10	79½+20						
4	Overseer ...	1	25+10 +5	40	3	Overseer ...	1	30+15	45	
5	Overseers ...	2	20	40	4	Overseers ..	2	20—1—25	46½	
6	Do ...	5	15	75	5	Do ...	3	15—1—20	55	
7	Do ...	2	10	20	6	Do ...	6	15	90	
8	Overseer ...	1	9	9	7	Sweepers ...	266	91 (8), 90 (7½) 42 (7), 103 (6)	1,865	
9	Maistries ...	13	5 (8,8) (7½)	100						
10	Peons ..	12	7	84						
11	Sweepers ...	256	91 (8) (30) (7½) 42(7) 91 (6)	1,805	8	Scavengers ...	151	83 (8), 67 (7) 1 (7½)	1,140½	
12	Scavengers ...	141	83 (8)57 (7) 1 (7½)	1,070½	9	Daffedars ...	30	6 (10) 10 (9) 11 (8)	263	
	Total ...	487	...	3,466⅝		Total ...	463	...	3,822½	355⅝×12 =4,268
	Statistical Branch.					*Statistical Branch.*				
1	Head Clerk ...	1	25	25		Head clerk ...	1	25—1—30	28½	
2	Statistical clerk ...	1	20	20		Statistical Clerk...	1	20—1—25	23½	
3	Mutsaddi ...	1	15	15	1	Mutsaddi ...	1	15—1—20	18½	
					2					11½×12 =135.
	Total ...	3	...	60	3	Total ...	3	...	71½	627½×12 =7,535 per annum.
	Grand Total ...	...	...	4,561⅜		Grand Total ...	...	...	5,189½	

Judgment of the Chief Court.

No. 9480-9—Ml. 60-18-8, dated 28th January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read Again—

Government Order No. 2560-1—Ml. 60-18-4, dated 15th August 1918, according sanction to an appeal being preferred against the order of acquittal passed by the Court of the Bench of the Magistrates, Bangalore, in the case of the Bangalore City Municipal Council B. L. Bayanna under Section 96 of the Municipal Regulation.

Read Also—

Letter No. 130, dated 23rd December 1918, from the Government Advocate in Mysore, submitting a copy of the Judgment of the Chief Court in the appeal preferred as sanctioned above setting aside the order of acquittal and convicting the accused to pay a fine of one rupee.

Order No. 9480-9—Ml. 60-18-8, dated 26th January 1919.

The Judgment of the Chief Court in appeal is communicated to the President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council and to the Presidents of other Municipal Councils for information.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore, returning the records.
The Presidents of other Municipal Councils.
The Government Advocate in Mysore.

Exd.—C.L.

No. 9480-9—Ml. 60-18-8, dated 28th January 1919.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE AT BANGALORE.

Friday the 15th day of November 1918.

PRESENT.

Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice R. B. Plumer.

Criminal Appeal No. 31 of 1918-19.

Appellant.	*vs.*	*Respondent.*
The Government of Mysore. (The City Municipal Council, Bangalore.) (By Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer.)		Accused. B. L. Bayyanna, (By Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar.)

Criminal Appeal against the decision of the Bench of Magistrates, Bangalore City (Messrs. M. Subbiah, Chairman, and M. Padmanabhiah, Special Magistrate) in Criminal Case No. 995—837 of 1917-18, acquitting the accused (the aforesaid respondent) under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

This appeal coming on for hearing on Friday the 8th day of November 1918, the court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

The facts found by the Magistrates are the following :—The accused applied for and obtained from the Municipal Council permission to repair his house and to open three windows in the walls of it, and in the course of these opeartions three of his walls fell down and he commenced to re-build them on the old foundations. The Municipal Overseer informed him that to re-build the walls the permission of the Council was necessary and he accordingly applied for permission, but this was refused, the reason is not stated by the Magistrates. The accused made further representations urging the necessity for the work, but received no order from the Council, and after waiting for a month or more, completed the work.

On these facts the magistrates hold that the original permission to repair was sufficient authority to re-build the walls, and that even if that is not so the re-building on the old foundations is a work for which no permission is required.

They accordingly acquitted the accused and the Government appeals.

The first ground on which the acquittal was had was not strongly supported at the hearing before us, and is not tenable. Section 96 does not require permission of the Council to make repairs, but permission to open windows cannot include permission to re-build fallen walls from the foundations.

As to the second ground the prosecution is for the offence of beginning to erect a building without giving the necessary notice and obtaining permission. And the question is whether the re-building of the walls is the erection of a building within the meaning of Section 96 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906. We may take it that when Section 96 (5) penalises the beginning of a building, it means the beginning of the erection of a building (Section 96 (1)) and the erection of a building is explained in the explanation to the section as including any reconstruction or perhaps any 'material reconstruction' of a building.

The question is whether the re-building of three walls from the foundations is a reconstruction of a building within this explanation.

There are two cases in point decided by the High Court of Bombay, a Court to which we may look for guidance in this matter because the act in force in the Bombay Presidency does not either in its interpretation clause Section 3, or in its provisions requiring notice to the municipality before erecting a building, or in its explanation of the expression 'erecting a building', differ materially from our regulation.

In 35 Bombay 236 Batchelor and Rao, J. J. held that a wall is by definition a building and the re-building of a wall of a house is a reconstruction of a building and therefore by the explanation to Section 96 the erection of a building.

In 35 Bombay 412, Chandavarkar, J. took the same view, but the learned Chief Justice and Heaton, J. held as I understand them that though by definition a wall is

included in the word 'building', a wall will nevertheless not always be regarded as a building, if it is the wall of a house the house is the building and the wall is only a part of it and the question whether the re-building of a wall is the reconstruction of a building is a question of fact: we must take the house as the building and see whether the re-building of the wall amounts in the particular circumstances to a reconstruction or a material reconstruction of the house. We have thus a divergence of view on the section in the Bombay High Court.

The interpretation or definition clause in the Regulation is Section 3 (6) which enacts that

> "building shall include any hut, shed or other enclosure.....and shall also include walls, verandahs, fixed platform, plinths, doorsteps and the like".

Now it is obvious that this sub-section is not a definition of a building: if it were that it would not include a dwelling house except in so far as a hut, shed or other enclosure might be used as a dwelling house: therefore we must take it that it is intended to extend the ordinary meaning of the word building to enable us to apply the provisions of the Regulation to things which in ordinary popular language might not be called buildings.

Suppose then that the natural popular meaning of the word 'building' is 'house'. If the thing with which we are concerned in the case is a house we need not trouble ourselves further with Section 3 (6): we need not ascertain whether parts of the house might also be described as buildings for the purposes of the Regulation. We find the accused working on his house and we ask ourselves is he erecting a house within the meaning of the Regulation ? and it is only if the thing on which the work is being done is not a house that we need go further and see whether nevertheless it is or is not a 'building' whithin the descriptions included in Section 3 (6). This it seems to me is the view of the Regulation taken by Heaton, J. and the Chief Justice in 35 Bom. 412, and if the construction of the Regulation is to be approched in this way, then in the case before us we need not consider whether the walls re-built are buildings: the work done was undoubtedly being done on a dwelling house, and the question will be was that work the reconstruction of the house within the meaning of explanation (a) to Section 96.

In the first of the English cases (7 Ad. and Ellis. at P. 491) to which the learned Chief Justice refers, the question was as to the validity of a notice which under the statute under consideration had to be 'given under the hands of such overseers and guardians, *i.e.,* overseers and guardians of the Parish. The interpretation clause of the statute included in the term overseers " overseers of the poor, churchwardens,.... assistant overseers " and all subordinate persons employed in the relief of the poor: and the argument was that the Legislature could not have intended that the notice in question should be signed by a majority of this indefinite and fluctuating body, and therefore that the notice signed by the persons appointed as overseers co nomine, though not by any of the churchwardens, was good.

The court held that the overseers in the ordinary sense of the word were the persons appointed by the Justices as overseers of the poor, and the churchwardens, both of which classes were declared by a statute of Elizabeth to be overseers of the poor. and finding that to be the ordinary sense of the word, held that the notice to be good must be signed by a majority of a body consisting of both those classes, but not including assistant overseers and others who were within the interpretation clause as overseers.

> "We apprehend", says Lord Denman, "that an interpretation clause.... is not to be taken as substituting one set of words for another, nor as strictly defining what the meaning of a word must be under all circumstances: we rather think that it merely declares what persons may be comprehended within that term, where the circumstances require that they should."

That case is rather strong because what the court did was to pick out two of the expressions embodied in the interpretation clause, and to hold that those two were to be regarded as containing the ordinary sense of the word interpreted. It is as if we were to hold that a building, in the ordinary sense of the word, is a hut or shed, and were to neglect the other instances given in Section 3 (6) unless the circumstances required us to have recourse to them. We do not have to go so far as that: it is clear that the natural and popular meaning of the word building is not stated in the section at all.

Of the other cases referred to by the Chief Justice of Bombay, *Meux V. Jacobs* (7 H.L. 482) does not seem to me to help us very much: there the question was on the Bills of Sale Registration Act and it was contended that an equitable mortgage of a lease of a public house could not be given effect to as regards certain fixtures in the premises, because by the interpretation clause of the Act 'fixtures' are included in the term 'personal chattels' and their assignment by way of security would require registration under the Act. Lord Selborne's observation' was that all that could be gathered from the interpretation clause is that when you find in the Act the words 'personal chattel', they shall unless there is somthing repugnant in the context or the sense include fixture; but as the act did not provide for a case like that before the court, this was immaterial.

That only decides that we may have recourse to the interpretation clause in a proper case when there is nothing, in the sense or the context repugnant to that course.

In the other case 'Mayor, etc., of Portsmouth V. Smith the point was whether a certain road was a 'street': the question was not decided in the House of Lords (L. R. 10 Appeal Cases, 364) the case being determined on another point. It was found by the jury that the road was not a street in the popular sense of the word, but Lindley, L. J. who tried the case held that it was a street within the meaning of the statute under consideration because in the interpretation clause the word street was made to "extend to and include any road," etc.

On this point the Court of appeal agreed, and refused to accept the argument that Section 53 of the Statute referred only to a street in the popular sense of that word (*vide* the report in 13 Q. B. D. 184).

In the House of Lords Lord Watson did not decide the question but was "unable at present, to concur with the learned Judges who have held that the word 'street' as it occurs in Section 53 embraces every kind of road or highway which according to the interpretation clause it may include."

This case is not very near ours and seems to be in accord with Lord Selbourne's view that unless there is somthing in the context or sense to suggest otherwise the 'included' words are not to be disregarded.

In the case of Robinson V. The Local Board of Barton Eccles (S. A. C. 798) the question was whether a road along which a number of houses had been built from time to time for some ten years before the proceedings began was a 'new street' within the meaning of Section 157 of the Public Health Act of 1875: Fry. J. held that it was not, his reason being that by the interpretation clause street included a highway and the road being a highway was already a street before building commenced, and therefore the building of houses on either side of it did not make it a 'new street.' The Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne) in the House of Lords did not accept this view. He said.

> "an interpretation clause of this kind is not intended to prevent the word receiving its ordinary popular and natural sense whenever that would be properly applicable, but to enable the word to be used, when there is nothing in the context or the subject matter to the contrary, to be applied to some things to which it would not be ordinarily applicable. I look upon this portion of the interpretation clause as meaning neither more nor less than this, that the provisions contained in the Act as to streets, whether new streets or old streets, shall unless there be something in the subject matter and the context to the contrary be read as applicable to these different things. It is perfectly consistent with that that they should be read as applicable and should be applied, to those things to which they in their natural sense apply and which do not require any interpretation clause to bring them in; and in the natural and popular sense of the word street or the words new street I should certainly understand a roadway with buildings on each side; and by 'new street' a place which before had not that character but which by the construction of new buildings on each side or possible on one side, has acquired it."

In the same case in the court of appeal (21 Ch. D. 621) the Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) said

> "I should say a new street means laying out a street where there was no

> street before, and the term "street" is *prima facie* to be used in its ordinary meaning. If we wanted authority there is authority for saying that that is the proper mode of reading this Act of Parliament, though the definition clause makes the word in certain cases include more than what would popularly be called streets".

This dictum accords it seems to me with that of Lord Denman and, they amount to this that you are first to look at the ordinary popular meaning of the word and unless there is something in the subject or context to exclude it it may be applied and it is not necessary to apply also all the expressions which by the interpretation clause it includes.

Lord Selborne's dicta may perhaps be rendered as meaning "you ought to apply all the words included in the interpretation clause if they are not excluded by the context or sense, but you are not to exclude on that account the natural popular sense of the word if that is equally applicable. Or in other words 'you may choose whichever best suits the context.'

The difference of view if there is any real difference is slight.

The argument of the learned Government Advocate as I understand him is that you must apply the interpretation clause if you can reasonably do so: the terms included in the clause must be applied, if they are applicable, and that is the principle on which the earlier of the two Bombay cases was decided and which commend itself to Chandavarkar, J. in the later case.

But to my mind the other principle of construction adopted from the English cases by Scott, C. J. and Heaton, J. is to be preferred not only because of the weight of authority behind it, but also because it seems more consonant with what we may suppose to be the intention of the Legislature. We may take it I think, speaking generally, that the Legislature does not intend to interfere with the righs of a citizen to construct or reconstruct his house in any way he pleases, except in so far as interference may be necessary in the interests of the public health, safety or convenience.

But if we accept the argument of the Government Advocate a householder would be liable to punishment if without giving notice to the municipality he were to reconstruct on its old foundations a doorstep which was not a projection but well inside the general line of the external walls of the house. It is difficult to conceive of any reasonable purpose which such a notice could serve and I do not see why we should construe Section 96 as involving so unnecessary a result.

Moreover there is in Section 96 (i) a distinct indication, to my mind, that the interpretation clause is not intended to be applied in this stringent way, but rather in the way approved of by Lord Denman and Sir George Jessel in the cases I have considered above. That sub-section requires a notice to be given in the case of a proposed re-construction of a projecting portion of a building in respect of which the Municipal Council is empowered by Section 92 to enforce a removal or set-back (and this includes verandahs, and doorsteps which are 'buildings' within the interpretation clause), thus suggesting that for reconstructions of portions of a building which are not projecting it is not intended to require a notice to be given to the Council, and suggesting also that in reading with Section 96 (1) the explanation (a) appended to the section we are entitled to make a distinction between a building and a portion of a building even though the portion may be a wall or a doorstep and so a 'building' within the interpretation clause.

I am mainly for these reasons, prepared to accept the view of the majority in 35 Bom. 412 and to hold that in construing Section 96, explanation (a) we may properly regard the word building as meaning primarily where a house is in question, the house as a whole. It is necessary therefore to see whether in the present case the work done by the accused was a 're-construction' or perhaps a 'meterial re-construction,' of his house. Even if the word 'material' is not to be applied to the word 're-construction' but only to 'alteration' I do not think that a re-construction of the whole fabric of the house is necessary in order to bring the work within the explanation. If we omit the word 'material' the words would be 'any re-construction' and would include and I think were meant to include, any work of re-construction which can properly and reasonably be held to be a re-construction of the building or parts of it, in order to fit it as a whole for use as a house.

Here the accused protested that he could not defer his work without incurring great loss, and seeing that three walls in which he was opening windows fell down and had to be reconstructed I think we must hold that the work was a reconstruction of the building within the meaning of the Regulation.

The accused was therefore bound to give the notice required by Section 96 (1) and to await the decision of the Council, subject to sub-section (4) of that section. He did not do so and the Magistrates ought to have convicted him.

We must set aside their order acquitting him, and convict him of the offence punishable under Section 96 (5) of Regulation VII of 1906.

It is not a case in which a severe punishment is called for, especially as there is nothing on record to show any reason why the Council should have refused to give the permission after the overseer had pointed out to the accused the necessity for obtaining it, and he had then sought for it. We sentence him to pay a fine of one rupee.

S. L. N. National High School, Bangalore.

No. 6015-6—Edn. 22-18-7, dated 2nd January 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Government Order No. 2084-5—Edn. 22-18-183, dated the 3rd September 1918, directing the addition of a new rule after clause III, Education Rules, that when a recognised institution ceases to exist or is transferred to a different locality or a different managing body, its recognition lapses and for the purpose of future recognition it shall be treated as a new school, and that the question of recognition of the S. L. N. National High School be considered *de novo* in view of the transfer of management of the school.

2. Read letter No. A. C. 3146, dated the 9th December 1918, received from the Inspector-General of Education recommending that as the National High School, Bangalore, has no funds of its own the application for recognition and grant-in-aid to the school may be sanctioned under the following conditions:—

(a) that provisional recognition be awarded to the National High School;
(b) that a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem be given from last July;
(c) that the management be required to deposit a minimum of Rs. 30,000 as a fund for giving financial stability to the institution.
(d) that the balance of Rs. 30,000 for a building be deposited in three years; and
(e) in case the above conditions are not fulfilled recognition will cease on the specified dates and requesting that the policy regulating the recognition and grants to schools without adequate funds may be laid down by Government.

Order No. 6015-6—Edn. 22-18-7, dated 2nd January 1919.

Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that as explained in Rule V. B. 1 of the Grant-in-aid Code, the grant-in-aid is not meant to make up the entire deficit due to excess of expenditure over fee income as the rule presupposes that such institutions possess definite resources of their own, and the grant is meant to supplement these resources in meeting deficit. Government cannot, therefore, encourage the starting of institutions with no funds as they impose an unjustifiable burden on the State revenues and consider it inexpedient to sanction any grants-in-aid to Anglo-Vernacular or High Schools without any resources of their own or a guarantee of continuity.

2. As regards the National High School, the Inspector-General of Education reports that it was originally started in connection with the Doddanna School by the Theosophical Trust who subsequently withdrew from the management and thereupon certain public spirited citizens have formed themselves into a Committee of Management.

3. By the transfer of management the original recognition must be considered to have lapsed. The Inspector-General of Education, therefore, recommends provisional recognition of the school under certain conditions. As the policy of Government has always been to encourage private enterprise in starting schools they have given their very sympathetic consideration to the case of the National High School.

4. The institution will be recognised provisionally for a period of one year. Within this period the managing body should take the necessary steps to acquire a legal status as such and furnish the necessary guarantees to the satisfaction of the department for the continued existence of the school. A grant of Rs. 70 per mensem will be sanctioned for the maintenance of the school for one year with effect from the 1st July 1918, as a special case. Government will also be prepared to consider favourably the sanction of an additional grant to meet the cost of furniture, apparatus, chemicals, etc., under Rule 6 of the Grant-in-aid Code. In regard to these the Inspector-General of Education may make fresh recommendations after obtaining proper indemnity from the management to refund the amount that may be granted in case the school ceases to exist after one year or fails to obtain a recognition. As regards guarantee for continued existence Government consider that in the case of the National High School it would be sufficient if the management bind themselves to deposit in the Mysore Bank a suitable sum at once say Rs. 15,000 or secure an endowment for the maintenance of the school for a similar sum and undertake to collect a building fund within a period of five years.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

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